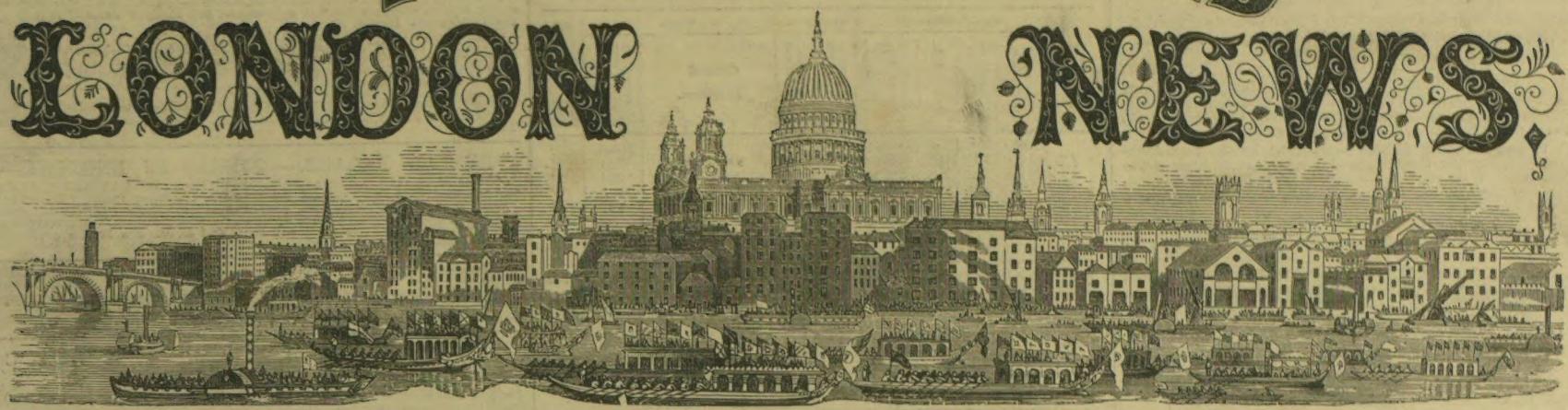


# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1864.—VOL. LXVI.

SATURDAY MAY 1, 1875.

WITH { SIXPENCE.  
EXTRA SUPPLEMENT { BY POST, 6½D.



THE FATAL BALLOON ASCENT IN FRANCE: CARRYING OFF THE DEAD BODIES.



in the world, may unsuspectingly touch a nerve which will throw the whole framework of society in that Empire into violent convulsions.

We hope such will not be the case in the present instance. But we cannot say that the hope rests upon a sure foundation. The Guicowar episode is unquestionably an awkward one—one, moreover, which, however it may be ultimately explained, exhibits the ruling power of India to the native Princes and their subjects in a light which it is not likely that they will regard as assuring. The Guicowar of Baroda was a reckless, wasteful, oppressive, violent Sovereign. The character of his Government was about as bad as it could be, and, if left unchecked by the supreme Government, its badness would probably have proved contagious. No very long time since it was overhauled by a Commission, exposed, and denounced. The evidence was such that had Lord Northbrook then and there deposed the Guicowar the act would probably have been well understood and patiently acquiesced in by neighbouring native rulers. But Lord Northbrook preferred milder measures. He gave the Guicowar eighteen months' grace, and warned him that if, at the end of that period, the administration of the public affairs of his State was not improved, it would be the Viceroy's painful duty to depose him. Not long afterwards the attempt to poison Colonel Phayre, the resident Political Agent, intervened. There can be little doubt that the Government at Calcutta was fully convinced that it had been put in possession of sufficient evidence to trace home that attempt to the Guicowar's suggestion. A Commission was appointed, with every show of impartiality in its personal constitution, to inquire into the matter and to report the result of its investigation to the Viceroy for guidance. Everyone is aware of what happened. The Commission was divided in opinion, and the difference of judgment among its members was tantamount to a verdict not, indeed, of acquittal, but—as the Scotch express it—of "not proven."

What was to be done? Probably it was felt by the Viceroy to be morally impossible that Mulhar Rao should be allowed to resume his sovereignty as though all suspicion of his sinister intentions and practices had been wiped away. On the other hand, it was no less out of the question to punish him as guilty. Lord Northbrook, in his proclamation, declares the Maharajah deposed, not on account of anything that was made evident at the trial, not because the Guicowar's guilt was assumed or in question, but simply on the old score of his misgovernment of his subjects, though the term of his probation has hardly more than half expired, and though Sir Lewis Pelly, the new Political Agent in Baroda, has sent in recent reports to the Viceroy intimating a favourable turn in the Guicowar's mind towards the improvement of his administration. The proclamation is arbitrary, and will probably be interpreted by Europeans as expressing a necessity which could neither be directly met nor evaded. But what about the natives—will they understand it? Will the powerful Mahratta Princes, Holkar and Scindia, read it in that light? Will other native potentates fail to discern in it some menace to the security of their own thrones? True, Baroda is not to be extinguished as a separate native State. Some kinsman of the Royal family is to be permitted to ascend the vacant throne. But it is to be feared that the policy of the Viceroy, in this instance, and more particularly the somewhat inconsistent and vacillating manner in which it has been carried out, will shock the prejudices of the native mind, and rather widen than narrow the abyss that yawns between Oriental and Occidental types of civilisation. The Guicowar has been removed from Baroda, and the last tidings we have of him are that he is at Madras, but that he declines to select any spot in India, out of his late dominions, for his future residence. Taken altogether, the incident cannot fail to prove highly embarrassing to the Indian Government, and there is but too great reason to apprehend that it will obliterate from the Hindoo mind any grateful remembrance it may have had of the heroic and successful struggle with which the recent famine was encountered.

#### THE COURT.

The Queen, accompanied by Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, Princess Beatrice, Prince Ernest, and Princesses Alix and Mary of Hesse, arrived at Windsor Castle from Osborne shortly before six p.m. yesterday week. Princesses Victoria, Ella, and Irene of Hesse arrived at the castle from London. Prince Leopold arrived the next day. Princess Christian dined with her Majesty. Dr. Becker arrived at the castle.

Sunday was the thirty-second anniversary of the birthday of Princess Louis of Hesse. The Queen, Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, and Princesses Victoria, Ella, and Irene of Hesse attended Divine service in the private chapel of the castle. The Rev. J. Cole Coghlan, D.D., Incumbent of St. Peter's, Vere-street, officiated. Prince and Princess Christian lunched with her Majesty. Prince Louis of Battenberg visited the Queen and Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse. Her Majesty's dinner party, in the evening, included Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, the Duchess Dowager of Athole, the Hon. Emily Hardinge, the Right Hon. B. Disraeli, Colonel von Westerweller, Dr. Becker, and the Earl of Roden.

Prince Leopold returned to Oxford on Monday. The Duchess of Sutherland and Lady Florence Leveson-Gower dined with the Queen on Tuesday.

The Queen on Wednesday sustained the loss of a valued friend in the person of Lady Caroline Barrington, who has been a member of her Majesty's household as Woman of the

Bedchamber since the accession, and who for more than twenty-four years has held the position of Lady Superintendent to the Royal family. The Queen and the whole of the Royal family deeply lament the loss of one who was endeared to them by no ordinary ties of affection and gratitude. Her Majesty, on receiving the intelligence, accompanied by Princess Louis of Hesse and Princess Beatrice, went to Kensington Palace and paid a visit of condolence to Lady Georgiana Gray and Mrs. Algernon West. Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) returned from London with the Queen and went back to Kensington Palace at five o'clock. Dr. Becker left the castle.

Mr. J. W. Benson has submitted to her Majesty the gold casket presented to the Emperor of Russia by the Corporation of London; and Mr. Wallis has also submitted the picture by J. S. Gérôme, "La Danse du Sabre," from the exhibition of Continental pictures at the French Gallery, Pall-mall.

Lord Bagot and Sir Edward Commerell, K.C.B., have succeeded the Earl of Roden and Lieutenant-General Sir Francis Seymour, Bart., as Lord and Groom in Waiting to her Majesty.

The Prince of Wales held a Levée on behalf of the Queen, on Monday, at St. James's Palace, at which were present the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Connaught, Prince Louis of Hesse, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar. Upwards of 300 presentations were made to the Prince of Wales.

The Queen will hold Drawingrooms on Wednesday and Friday next at Buckingham Palace. The first state concert will take place at Buckingham Palace on the 12th inst. Her Majesty's birthday will be celebrated on the 29th inst.

#### THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales, accompanied by Prince Christian, went to Sandown Park Races on Saturday last. In the evening the Prince was present at Willis's Rooms at the annual dinner given by Sir J. Hogg, M.P., chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Works, to the members of that body. The Duke of Connaught and Prince Louis of Hesse visited the Prince at Marlborough House on Monday. Prince Louis of Battenberg arrived on a visit. The Prince dined with Lord Suffield and the officers of the Norfolk Artillery Militia, of which his Royal Highness is honorary Colonel, at the Pall Mall, Waterloo-place. The Prince was present at a debate in the House of Commons on Tuesday night. The Princess of Wales, accompanied by her children, returned to Marlborough House on Wednesday from Sandringham. The Prince was installed Grand Master of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of England at the Royal Albert Hall. His Royal Highness was accompanied by the Duke of Connaught. In the evening the Prince presided at the grand festival at the Freemasons' Hall, at which the Duke of Connaught was present.

The Duke of Edinburgh dined with the First Lord of the Treasury, on Wednesday, in Downing-street.

The Duke of Connaught was raised to the Third Degree in Freemasonry at the Prince of Wales's Lodge, No. 259, at Willis's Rooms on Tuesday night. His Royal Highness went to the Court Theatre on Wednesday.

The Duke of Cambridge presided at the forty-eighth annual festival of the Infant Orphan Asylum at Wanstead, held on Monday, at Willis's Rooms.

The Duchess of Teck delivered the prizes to the successful competitors in the athletic sports which came off on Saturday in the Old Deer Park, Richmond.

His Excellency the German Ambassador has returned to town from paying a visit to the children of the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Germany at St. Leonards-on-Sea.

His Excellency the Greek Minister and Lady Valaority have returned to the Greek Legation, in Mansfield-street, from Cannes.

Entertainments have been given by the Duke and Duchess of Argyll, the Duchess of Marlborough, the Marquis and Marchioness of Hertford, Countess Granville, the Right Hon. the Premier, and the Right Hon. the Speaker.

#### THE CHURCH.

##### PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Barlow, George H. F., to be Vicar of Chardstock, Dorset.  
Bourn, W. S. Hill; Vicar of Pinner.  
Buckley, Joseph; Rural Dean of Malmesbury (Northern Division).  
Butter, James, Rector of Horseheath; Rector of Wakes, Colne.  
Codd, A., Prebendary of Grimston in Salisbury Cathedral.  
Dandsday, J. H.; Rector of Kelshall.  
Dixon, J. G., Rector of Heigham; Rector of St. George's, Birmingham.  
Harding, J.; Rector of Wedey, Essex.  
Harpur, W.; Vicar of St. Mary's, Ramsey, Hunts.  
Harvey, Clement Fox, Curate of Prittlewell; Rector of Truro.  
Johnson, Rothwell; Chaplain of Pisa and the Baths of Luca, Italy.  
Kingsbury, T. L.; Vicar of Burbage, Wilts.  
Mercer, F. W.; Vicar of Milcombe, Oxfordshire.  
Nichol, J. G. S.; Vicar of Rusland; Rector of Stapleton, Bristol.  
Ryan, Vincent, Vicar of Bradford; Archdeacon of Craven.  
Vickery, V. S.; Vicar of Waldershare, Kent.  
Westcott, Brooke Foss; Honorary Chaplain to her Majesty.  
Wilson, James; Vicar of St. Stephen's, Norwich.

The parish church of all Saints', Merton, Devon, was reopened, after complete restoration, on the 22nd ult.

Mr. Laslett, who formerly represented Worcester, has endowed the Friar-street church and almshouses in that city with an estate yielding £600 per annum.

A tablet has been placed in the crypt of St. Paul's Cathedral to the memory of the late Admiral Sir James Scott, K.C.B., by a few of his brother officers and admirers.

The consecration of the Rev. Samuel Thornton as Bishop of the new diocese of Ballarat, Australia, is to be solemnised at Westminster Abbey to-day (Saturday), at half-past eleven.

The Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Oxford, which has been undergoing a thorough renovation during the past six months, under the superintendence of Mr. Wilkinson, of Beaumont-street, was opened on Sunday.

The Rev. Lord Francis G. Godolphin-Osborne, M.A., Rector of Great Elm, near Frome, son of the late Duke of Leeds, and nephew of the Rev. Lord Sydney G. Osborne, was received into the Romish Church at Bristol last week.

The Rev. Arthur Robins, Chaplain to H.M.'s household troops at Windsor, has been presented by the non-commissioned officers and troopers of the 1st Life Guards with handsome testimonials of their regard upon their leaving Windsor.

The grand old peal of eight bells of St. Peter's, Thetford, has been completely rehung and retuned by the Rev. Reginald Hay Hill, Rector of that parish. There will be an opening day on Monday next, when ringers from all parts are expected.

The Archbishop of York will preside at the anniversary meeting of the Society for Promoting the Employment of Additional Curates, which will be held this year on June 1, in the large room at Willis's Rooms.

On the 21st ult. the parish church of Upton-cum-Kexby, near Gainsborough, was reopened, after undergoing considerable restoration. The church is in the Early English style, the nave having been rebuilt and a north aisle added. It is intended to reconstruct the chancel as soon as practicable.

St. Andrew's Church, at Ramsbottom, was consecrated, on Thursday week, by the Bishop of Manchester. The church, which was built nearly fifty years ago by the Grant family, has been handed over to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners under somewhat peculiar circumstances. In his sermon the Bishop made some apt remarks on the subject of consecration.

The Ecclesiastical Commissioners have made the following grants to the parishes named:—Brompton, Kent, £100, towards the repair and improvement of the parsonage house; St. Mary Magdalene, Launceston, £150, towards enlarging the parsonage; All Saints', Hoole, Chester, £16 13s. 4d. per annum; and St. Mary, Cloughton, York, £261 per annum.

The Church of St. Andrew, Ashton-on-Ribble, near Preston, having been found too small for the increasing population, has been rebuilt from the plans of Mr. Ewan Christian, of London. The chancel, which is furnished with carved oak benches for the choir, and is adorned with needlework by different ladies in the parish, has been the gift of Mr. E. R. Harris, of Whinfield, in memory of his father (formerly Incumbent of St. George's, Preston), his mother, and sister. Mr. Harris has also made a very handsome contribution to the general fund. It will accommodate 600 persons, 200 sittings being free.

Under the presidency of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the 174th anniversary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts was held, on Wednesday, in Willis's Rooms. His Grace gave a favourable account of the operations of the society, especially in India, but pointed out that it had had to contend with many discouragements. Addresses were delivered by Mr. J. E. Gorst, M.P., on the subject of "New Zealand," by the Rev. D. Maclear, on the "Conversion of Europe;" by the Rev. D. Caldwell, on "Indian Languages in Relation to Missionary Work;" and by the Rev. R. J. Mullins, on the "Natives of South Africa." The income of the past year was over £134,826, a larger sum than previously received within twelve months by the society.

A pastoral letter was read, last Sunday, in most of the London churches calling earnest attention to the fact that a general collection will be made to-morrow for the Bishop of London's fund.—Speeches were made by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, the Duke of Westminster, Mr. Beresford Hope, M.P., and others at a meeting, held on Tuesday, at Willis's Rooms, in support of the objects of the fund. Although the movement has met with a good deal of public support, nearly half the work for which the fund was established remains to be accomplished. Illness prevented Mr. Gathorne Hardy from attending, but the right hon. gentleman sent a cheque for £100. It was stated that her Majesty would be a contributor of £1000 per annum for ten years, and that the Bishop of London would be a subscriber of £2000, in four annual payments of £500 each.—The Archbishop of Canterbury will preach at St. Lawrence Jewry to-morrow on behalf of the fund. The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs will attend.

#### THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The Bishop of Derry and Raphoe is to be the Bampton Lecturer at Oxford for the ensuing year.

Canon Selwyn, the Lady Margaret Professor of Divinity at Cambridge, died there last Saturday morning, in the seventieth year of his age. Mr. A. G. Peskett, Senior Classic of the present year, has been elected to a fellowship at Magdalene. Mr. J. R. Harris, Third Wrangler, 1874, has been elected to a fellowship at Clare. At Downing the fellowship election has resulted in the success of Mr. Courtney S. Kenny; he was Senior for the Law Tripos of last year; he also obtained the Chancellor's Legal Medal for this year and the Winchester Reading Prize for 1874. Dr. Lightfoot's scholarship for Ecclesiastical History has been awarded to G. H. Rendall, B.A. Trinity. J. D. M. Murray, of St. John's, was honourably mentioned.

On the motion of Sir William Thompson, Sir William Stirling Maxwell, of Keir, was, on Wednesday, unanimously elected to the Chancellorship of Glasgow University, vacant through the death of the Duke of Montrose.—Mr. Edmund Lushington, who has for many years held the post of Professor of Greek, in the above University, was on Wednesday presented with a handsome silver salver by the students at the end of the session, on the occasion of his retirement from the professorship.

Session 1874-5 of the University of St. Andrew's was brought to a close on Wednesday week by the annual ceremony of capping the graduates in the library hall. Principal Shairp, of the United College, presided.

The graduation ceremonial at the close of the winter session of Edinburgh University was held on Wednesday week in the General Assembly Hall, in presence of a large assemblage. The Lord Justice General, Chancellor of the University, presided.—At a meeting of the University Council, held in Queen-street Hall, on Tuesday, Professor Blackie intimated that since November last there had been subscribed more than £1600 for the endowment of the Celtic chair, and that about £12,000 would be required in all.

In the unavoidable absence of Lord Lyttelton, the ceremony of opening Queen Elizabeth's School, Barnet, which, as we have already explained, has been reconstituted, was performed by Mr. H. E. C. Stapylton last Saturday.

The Queensland Parliament was opened on Tuesday.

Cardinal Manning officiated on Wednesday at the opening and dedication of a Roman Catholic church at Pendleton.

The *Globe* states that civil list pensions of £200 per annum each have been granted to the widow of Sir Arthur Helps and the widow of Canon Kingsley.

It was stated at the meeting of the Southport Town Council, on Wednesday, that Mr. W. Atkinson, M.P., had offered £3000 for the erection of a public library and fine-art gallery in the town.

Lord William Lennox gave, on Thursday, at the City of London College, a lecture entitled "The Late Prince Consort." After dwelling upon the self-sacrifice, the virtues, of "Albert the Good," his Lordship concluded with a just tribute to her Majesty the Queen.

The warm weather of the past few days has brought the fine collection of tulips displayed in the Inner Temple Gardens (by Mr. Newton, the gardener) to great perfection. The beds are tastefully laid out, and a very pretty effect is obtained by some of them having borders of varied colours.

On Wednesday evening Berners Hall, Islington, was crowded to excess, the occasion being the benefit of Mr. J. Francis, the popular "bones" of the Mohawk Minstrels. The programme selected was varied enough to suit every taste, and the entire entertainment was thoroughly enjoyable. Between the parts a handsome gold chain was presented to Mr. Francis by the general manager, on behalf of the members of the company and a few personal friends.

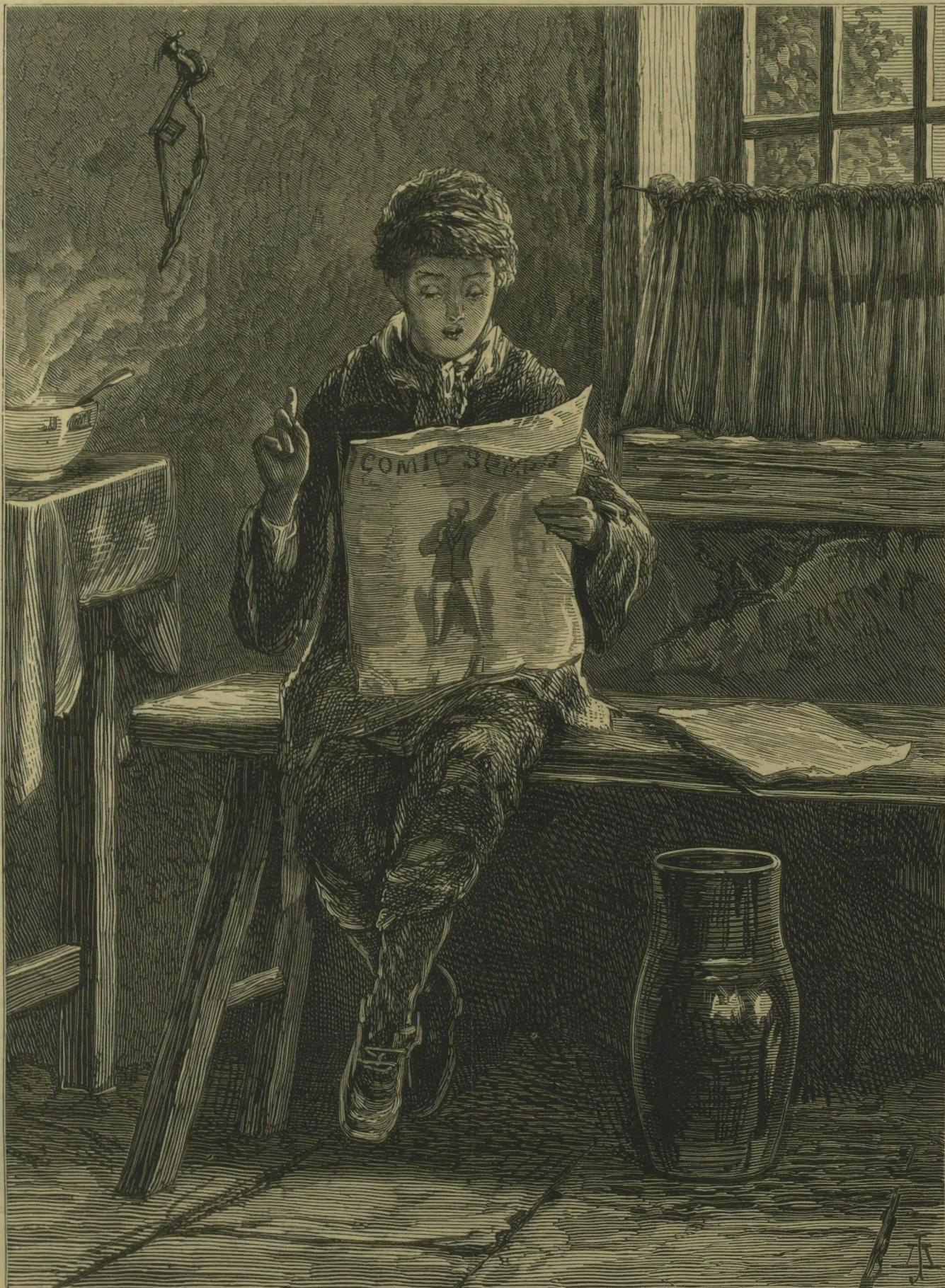
**"A SOLO."**

The subject of this picture, by Mr. C. A. Smith, has a characteristic simplicity, with a touch of humour, which may be left without much comment to the appreciation of our readers. It is pleasant enough to observe the poor boy's uninstructed efforts in vocal music, during the brief half-hour allowed him for breakfast, while in his enthusiasm for the art of song he forgets the porridge-bowl that is cooling at his right hand. A sheet of "The Comic Budget," with its droll pieces of verse

adapted to such popular airs as may often be heard in the streets, and illustrated by coarse wood-engravings of "swells" and other notable figures, seems to have been the purchase of his last spare halfpenny. He rests a few minutes on the work-bench, in the absence of his master and comrades, to enjoy the mild delight of uttering one of these queer ditties in something like a remembered tune. It is to be hoped that the proper cultivation of this faculty in singing of a more refined and elevated kind will be attended to in the elementary schools now rising everywhere around us,

**NEW HOME AND COLONIAL OFFICES.**

The new Home and Colonial Offices at Westminster, constructed from the designs of Sir Gilbert Scott, complete the quadrangle of which the Foreign Offices form the western portion, while the India Government Offices occupy the south side. The main front, towards Parliament-street, is quite symmetrical, consisting of a slightly advanced centre and two wings, with advanced blocks at the angles. The general style of the Foreign Offices is continued in the new building. The



"A SOLO." BY C. A. SMITH.  
FROM THE EXHIBITION AT THE DUDLEY GALLERY.

lower part of the elevation presents a series of deeply-recessed round arches, with highly-decorated piers, a window filling part of each recess, with segmental head following the curve of the large arch. The first-floor story has an "order" of coupled engaged columns, and circular-arched windows with solid spandrels between, and with a single shaft in the centre of each window. The second-floor front is similar, but with single engaged columns, two shafts in the window, and an "attic" light in the arch above. This design is continued along the Downing-street front, but with plainer treatment, having single columns on the first-floor story and piers on the ground floor. The south front, to Charles-street, is altogether

of simpler and plainer design; the attached "orders" are omitted, and the effect is obtained merely by the treatment and decoration of the pedimented windows. The building is rich in detailed ornament. The broad band of acanthus foliage which divides the ground and first floors is an elaborate piece of work. The panels below the ground-floor windows are fitted with coloured marble, grey centre and red side panels, and vice versa, alternately. The spandrels of the arches in the lower part of the external façade, and the upper part of the building towards the inner quadrangle, are adorned with sculptures in high relief by Mr. Armstead and the late Mr. J. Birnie Philip. Those in the

right wing represent, by allegorical figures, as at the Hyde Park Albert Memorial, the five main divisions of the globe—Europe, with a ship; Asia, with an elephant; Africa, with a hippopotamus; America, with a bison; and Australia, with a kangaroo. The decorative carving is by Messrs. Farmer and Brindley. The spacious interior court is paved with stones of two tints. Between this large court and Parliament-street are two smaller courts for light, occupying the space behind the wings, the centre and side blocks of the principal front being carried across to join the buildings at the east side of the great court. The entrance-hall and main staircase from Parliament-street form an oblong apartment, the first landing



THE NEW HOME AND COLONIAL OFFICES, PARLIAMENT-STREET, WESTMINSTER.

and balustrade of the stair being carried along opposite the entrance, with an open loggia above and below. The ceiling is panelled and ornamented with centre-flowers in low relief. The Colonial Offices have a special entrance from the north-east angle of the central court, where a small hall, the ceiling partially carried by grey Devonshire marble columns, leads to a hexagonal staircase, which runs up the whole height of the building from the ground floor, and there is a corresponding stair near the south-east angle of the court. The Colonial Offices occupy the north-east portion on the ground floor, and the Home Office the rest; but this arrangement is modified on the first and second floors. The contractors for the whole building were Messrs. Jackson and Shaw, its cost being £250,000.

#### FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

##### FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, April 23.

The incidents of moment of the week are the speech of M. Gambetta to his constituents of Belleville—his fall, as he told them, they were sneeringly termed—and the suspension by the Governor of Paris of the new drama of "Cromwell," brought out at the Châtelet on Saturday last. The strikingly temperate character of M. Gambetta's remarks throughout his sententious three-hours' oration, recommending patience, temper, and confidence to his party, has excited the surprise, if it has not called forth the approval, of his recognised foes; and the Conservative papers have ever since been busy with their surmises and commentaries. The staid *Journal des Débats* "readily admits that language more moderate and more able could not have been held at a popular meeting in the suburbs. Probably," it remarks, "this is the first time that an orator in Belleville has made the eulogium of prudence, moderation, and concession." Most of M. Gambetta's remarks were in reference to the Senate, and he expressed the conviction that at all future elections to the Municipal Councils the political opinions of each candidate would be carefully scanned beforehand, so that it might be known what his vote would be when he was called upon to take part in an election of Senators. "Even at Belleville," says the *Debats*, "the Constitution voted by the National Assembly is no longer looked upon as a mere expedient, as a compromise which must be borne, but which one keeps the right of denouncing at the earliest opportunity. The frank adhesion of Republicans, even the most advanced, to a Constitution which proclaims the existence of two Chambers and an Executive named by them, is certainly a very new and very important fact."

After even rather more promises than were broken over the "Affaire Coverley," the long-announced drama of "Cromwell," which M. Victor Sejour had left unfinished and M. Maurice Drack had completed, eventually made its appearance at the Châtelet, on Saturday evening. There was very little excitement about it, for every one fully believed that the pruning-knife of the censor would be freely applied to a piece dealing with any such dubious topics as the beheading of a King and the institution of a Commonwealth. All passed quietly enough until the third act, when, to the amazement of the audience, M. Tallade, who performed the part of Cromwell, burst out into a tirade against "the machinations of those miserable Royalists," bringing down a storm of applause from the gallery, which the stalls replied to with a volley of hisses. Subsequently, when Cromwell refused the crown, fresh manifestations of feeling arose; but, although by the end of the performance all kind of demonstration had calmed peacefully down, a decree came out on the Sunday prohibiting the piece from being played again until further notice. Such is the kind of liberty under the state of siege which the stage enjoys in France.

The members of the Extreme Left just returned from the provinces have been holding a meeting to decide upon their future course of action. Already preparations are being made throughout the departments for the forthcoming general elections, the date of which, however, has not yet been determined, while the line of conduct to be pursued by the advanced Republicans towards M. Buffet on account of his temporising policy when the Versailles Assembly again meets is being energetically discussed.

A statue to M. Berryer, the head of the Legitimist party under the Second Empire, was unveiled the other day in the red Republican city of Marseilles, when M. de Larcy spoke of the illustrious advocate's detestation of Imperialism as his greatest claim to the regard of his fellow-citizens.

From the proceedings of the French Academy of Sciences it appears that the extreme height to which the Zenith balloon ascended was only a little more than five miles instead of the eight miles which it was originally asserted had been attained. M. Gaston Tissandier, the survivor of the trio of aeronauts, ascribes his escape to his lymphatic temperament and to the state of torpor in which he remained for so long a time.

##### SPAIN.

The King and the Princess of the Asturias, accompanied by the ministers and the members of the diplomatic body, attended a splendid fête given yesterday week in the Senate House, Madrid, in commemoration of the anniversary of the death of Cervantes, the author of "Don Quixote."

Great honours were paid to the Papal Nuncio to Spain on the occasion of his landing at Santander on Monday.

Some successes over the Carlists are reported, and severe fighting is announced from Cuba.

##### ITALY.

The *Piccolo* of Naples says that King Victor Emmanuel has sent an autograph letter in reply to the one he received from the Emperor William. His Majesty expresses satisfaction at the arrival of the Crown Prince and Princess, and presses the Emperor to visit Italy as soon as his health permits.

King Victor Emmanuel has received the Crown Prince of Germany at Naples. During his stay in that city the Prince, by invitation of his Majesty, resided in the Royal palace. A Florence telegram notifies the return of the Crown Prince of Germany from his visit to King Victor Emmanuel. He was received at the station by Prince Humbert. The Crown Prince and Princess dined on Wednesday at the Pitti Palace.

The Senate has rejected clause 11 of the Conscription Bill, which rendered all the clergy liable to military service.

The Chamber of Deputies has adopted the bill for the construction of roads in the provinces where they are required, together with the amendment proposed by Signor Lanza—namely, that the sums to be expended should only be set down in the Budgets following the year 1877.

##### BELGIUM.

By a vote of 57 to 45 the House of Representatives has resolved to abolish chambers of commerce.

Copies of the reply to the last German note have been supplied to the representatives of Belgium abroad for confidential communication; and Count Andrassy, after having seen the letter, pronounced it to be a proper ending to the incident.

##### GERMANY.

In a note addressed to the European Powers the German

Government have intimated that they withdraw their proposal of an international regulation of the Pope's position, but that they reserve to themselves, and recognise in other States, the right to resist by all means the aggressions of the Vatican.

A contradiction reaches us from Berlin of the report that it was proposed to hold a congress of the Powers to examine the question raised by the recent diplomatic correspondence between Germany and Belgium. The last German note is regarded as having virtually settled the matter.

A committee of the Prussian House of Lords has reported in favour of the concession of corporate rights to the Baptists, who, by the last census, have seventy-four congregations in Germany; numbering 14,369 members.

Riots have broken out at Pulsnitz, in Western Prussia, in consequence of an unpopular clerical appointment, and the military have been employed to suppress the disturbances.

##### AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The Emperor of Austria, in the course of his tour, entered Turkish territory at Klek, on Monday, where the band of a Turkish regiment played the Austrian Hymn. His Majesty inspected two companies of Turkish soldiers, who marched past, and were complimented by the Emperor, through their captain. The Emperor arrived at Ragusa on Wednesday and was enthusiastically welcomed.

A census was taken in Vienna and its suburbs last week. The returns show the number of inhabitants to be 1,001,999, being an increase of about 30,000 since the year 1872.

##### TURKEY.

Telegrams from Constantinople state that the Turkish deficit amounts to five millions sterling; that Hussein Pacha, the Grand Vizier, has been dismissed from his post, and that Essad Pacha has been appointed in his place.

##### CANADA.

The Governor-General has issued a proclamation giving effect to the address of the Dominion House of Commons concerning an amnesty for the North-west rebels, but adding deprivation of political rights as the condition of commuting the sentence upon Riel and Lepine to five years' banishment.

##### INDIA.

Lord Hobart, the Governor of Madras, died on Tuesday evening. The Hon. W. Robinson, member of the Council, is provisionally discharging the duties of Acting Governor.

A proclamation has been issued by the Viceroy deposing the Guicowar of Baroda. It announces that the Commissioners who presided over the late trial were divided in opinion. The Government has not, therefore, based its decision upon their report, nor has it assumed that the charges brought against the Guicowar have been substantiated. The measure is taken because of his notorious misconduct and his gross misgovernment. The native administration will, however, be re-established, and a member of the Guicowar's family will be selected by the Indian Government to occupy the throne. The Guicowar is to reside in British India in whatever place he may select, and is to have a suitable allowance from the revenues of Baroda.

Sir Arthur Gordon and suite arrived at Singapore on Monday en route to Australia.

Three steam-boats have been destroyed by fire on the Mississippi and several lives have been lost.

Professor Brugel-Bey, who accompanied the Grand Duke, heir of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on his recent visit to Sinai, has discovered in the convent there nine hitherto unknown fragments of the Codex Sinaiticus.

Riots have taken place at Santiago, in Chili, in consequence of a dispute respecting some proceedings at a christening. A young man had a struggle with a priest, and a mob attacked the barracks in which he had taken refuge, but the police rescued him after a conflict with the crowd.

An entire village has been destroyed in Savoy owing to the imprudence of some children who were playing with lucifer matches in a barn. Sixteen houses were consumed and fifty-two persons have been rendered destitute. The Minister of the Interior has sent 500f. for the relief of the sufferers.

After a very satisfactory voyage of five days from Portsmouth, during which she behaved well in heavy weather, the British ironclad ship Devastation arrived, towards the close of last week, at Lisbon in company with the Hercules. She sailed on Monday for the Mediterranean.

The Foreign Office has received from her Majesty's Consul at Montevideo a translation of a public notice, issued by the Minister of the Interior, postponing the Agricultural Exhibition and National Fair, which was to have taken place next August till January, 1876.

A curious legacy has, says the *Jewish World*, been left to the poor Jews of Kalisch by a doctor of the Christian faith. The deceased gentleman has bequeathed them 30,000 florins, subject to the condition that the sum be not touched for 120 years, at the end of which time he calculated that the sum would reach the amount of three million florins.

His Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, accompanied by several of the Horse Guards' staff, inspected the troops at Aldershot yesterday week. About 5500 troops were upon the ground.

Nearly £100,000 has been realised by the sale of the Manley Hall collection of pictures. Among the works last sold were paintings by Millais, Frith, Turner, and Landseer, which fetched severally from 2000 gs. to 7000 gs.

We regret to announce the death, on the 21st ult., of the "honorary retired" Royal Academician Mr. Henry William Pickersgill, in his ninety-fourth year. We hope to give a portrait of the artist next week, and reserve our memoir.

The judges appointed by the Crystal Palace Company made, on Tuesday, the awards of the prize medals in connection with the annual exhibition of pictures in their gallery. The new pictures besides, of the Desanges Gallery and the works illustrating the incidents of the Ashante expedition, have taken a foremost place amongst the attractions which the palace affords its visitors.

Messrs. Mortlock, of Oxford-street, have on view a dinner service of Minton's manufacture which is remarkable in more respects than one. A broad border of turquoise blue is claimed, probably with justice, to be the deepest, finest turquoise ever produced since the days of old Sévres. We can, however, more confidently speak to the very considerable merit of the paintings which decorate the service, the subjects being heads of English girls—of necessity an extensive and varied series, for the service is for eighteen persons. The whole of the paintings were executed by students of the new Fine-Art Pottery Studio, South Kensington, and afford encouraging proof of its progress. The service is for St. Petersburg, and was ordered last year, when the Emperor of Russia was over here, by his Excellency General Count Adlerberg, who was in attendance on his Majesty.

#### NATIONAL SPORTS.

Considering the unfavourable weather and the fact that the management were rather pressed for time, the opening of the new course at Sandown Park last week must be pronounced a success. The charges were decidedly too high in certain cases; and the telegraph-board was placed in a ridiculous position so far from the stand that the numbers could not be seen without the aid of glasses; but, on the other hand, the jumps are of a far more genuine character than we generally meet with at a suburban meeting; and the refreshment department is admirably managed by Messrs. Bertram and Roberts. Added to these latter recommendations, the racing was far above the average; and at the summer meeting we shall expect to find Sandown Park in high perfection. The Esher Stakes, to which £500 was added, produced a magnificent finish, and resulted in a dead-heat between Munden (7 st. 11 lb.) and Grey Palmer (6 st. 11 lb.), while old Syrian (8 st. 12 lb.), who was shut in, was only beaten a head from the pair. In the run-off slight odds were laid on Munden, who won very easily, and his performance materially enhances the Chester Cup prospects of The Black Watch. The Sandown Park Stakes, for two-year-olds, was the chief race on Friday, and another £500 was added to it. Red Cross Knight and Levant, two very highly-tried youngsters, made their first appearance in this event; but both were defeated by Kaleidoscope, a very smart son of Speculum and Recluse, in the Danebury stable. Red Cross Knight, who is by Rosicrucian from Mrs. Quickly, the dam of Green Sleeve, was by no means fit, and both he and the clever-looking Levant will win several races this season. All the interest on Saturday centred in the Grand International Steeplechase, to which no less than £1200 was added. Though so late in the season, a good field of twenty came to the post, and the victory of Goldfinder (11 st.), who started at 20 to 1, brought a disastrous season for backers to a close. La Veine (11 st. 13 lb.) was cannoned against by Peter Simple (11 st. 9 lb.) very early in the race, still, she made a good fight with Goldfinder until reaching the last jump, when she was completely beaten. Jackal (11 st. 11 lb.) lost his chance by stumbling on to his nose, and Houghton (11 st.) broke one of his legs, and had to be destroyed.

The Newmarket First Spring Meeting commenced in such glorious weather that visitors were tempted to overlook the poorness of the sport provided on the opening day. Harmonides won the Two Thousand Guineas Trial Stakes with such ridiculous ease that he would have found a few backers for the great event, had not his owner scratched him some little time ago. Yorkshire Bride does not retain her two-year-old excellence, and was beaten very easily by Punch in the Coffee-Room Stakes; while Kaiser (9 st. 4 lb.), though made a strong favourite for the Prince of Wales Stakes, had once more to put up with place honours, Carnelian (7 st. 2 lb.) just beating Duke of Parma (5 st. 13 lb.), after a rattling finish.

The racing on the Two Thousand day was much better in every respect. Three very smart ones contested the sweepstakes over the T.Y.C., at weight for age; and, though 2 to 1 was laid on Tangible in running, he was beaten the moment he had done pulling, and Horse Chestnut won easily. The latter is a half-brother to Wild Oats and Reverberation, and, like them, is evidently very fast; but we believe him to be inferior to Breechloader over a distance of ground. When Polonaise had galloped down Boulet over the Cesarewitch course there was a general move to the Birdcage, where several of the Two Thousand Guineas candidates were assembled. Camballo naturally came in for the greatest amount of criticism, and it was generally admitted that Matthew Dawson had worked wonders with him since his defeat at Northampton. He was as fit as possible, and in his gallop to the post exhibited all that splendid action for which he was so noticeable last season. Craig Millar was saddled at the Ditch, and was generally liked; but, though a very muscular and powerful colt, we considered him rather short and deficient in quality. Pic-nic, Gilbert, and Earl of Dartrey were also prepared for the fray at the same place, and none of them made any fresh friends. Balfie became a somewhat better favourite; but, in spite of his known superiority to Horse Chestnut, Breechloader was not generally fancied. In the absence of Mr. M'George, Major Dixon assumed the starting-flag; and after a short delay, caused by Balfie showing temper, the thirteen got off as equally as possible. Town Crier, who was making the running for Earl of Dartrey, soon held a lead of nearly ten lengths. Garterly Bell was the first beaten; and at the Bushes Town Crier was done with, and, dropping away, left Claremont with the lead. Camballo was next to him, and, going to the front halfway down the Bushes Hill, was never afterwards headed, and won in a canter by two lengths. Pic-nic beat Breechloader by a neck for second place, and Claremont was a head behind the third, with Balfie fifth, Craig Millar sixth, Leveret seventh, and Earl of Dartrey eighth. John Osborne rode Camballo, and has now been on the winner of the Two Thousand no less than five times.

On Monday last nearly 3000 spectators, including nearly every prominent athlete both past and present, assembled at Lillie-bridge, to witness the four-mile match between W. Slade (one-mile amateur champion) and J. Gibb (four-mile amateur champion). The pair met in the Four Miles at the Championship Meeting last month, when Slade, who had previously won the mile, did not finish the distance. On Monday, however, he completely wiped out this defeat; for, after waiting on Gibb until reaching the top of the straight in the last lap, he came right away, and won by forty yards, in the unparalleled amateur time of 20 min. 22 sec.

Henley Regatta has been fixed for June 22 and 23.

The salary of the Chairman of Committees of the House of Commons is about to be raised from £1500 a year to £2500, being that which Lord Redesdale receives as Chairman of Committees in the Lords.

The Marquis of Tavistock was, on Tuesday, elected without opposition for Bedfordshire, in succession to Mr. Bassett, who has retired from Parliamentary life.—The election for the city of Kilkenny took place on Wednesday, when Mr. Benjamin Whitworth, the Liberal candidate, was returned with 291 votes, Mr. Dwyer Gray, a son of the late member, polling 122, and Mr. Marum 105. There were forty-three disputed voting papers.

M. Michel Chevalier arrived at Birmingham on Wednesday afternoon, and was presented with an address of welcome by Mr. Dixon, M.P., on behalf of the chamber of commerce. M. Chevalier, in returning thanks, spoke of the work of the late Mr. Cobden and referred to the great benefits which had been enjoyed by France under the treaty of 1860. M. Chevalier afterwards received an address from the Midland Counties Arbitration Union; and then proceeded to visit several of the manufactures in the town. He was entertained at a banquet by the chamber of commerce in the evening. Mr. Bright was among the guests, and in the course of the evening spoke in terms of highly eulogy respecting the services of M. Chevalier in the cause of free trade.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Cardinal Manning, in reply to an address of congratulation presented to him by forty-eight Catholic members of Parliament, expressed his satisfaction at the prosperous condition and favourable prospects of Ireland, and his confidence that religious liberty would be secured by the Legislature.

At the revival service held on Sunday night at the Agricultural Hall, which was crowded in every part, Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Kinnauld were on the platform. Mr. Sankey was not present, being engaged at the large hall in Bow-road.

Sir John Musgrave, Bart., the president of St. Thomas's Hospital, has founded a scholarship of the annual value of 40 gs., to be awarded biennially in the medical school of that hospital, and to be held two years by the second year's student placed highest in the first class at the winter examination.

In the Congregational Memorial Hall, on Wednesday, there was a public breakfast in connection with the Ladies' Association of the Baptist Missionary Society for the Protection of Zenana Work and Bible-Women in India. Mr. Justice Lush occupied the chair.

The annual meeting of the Lord's Day Rest Association was held on Wednesday evening at Exeter Hall—the Earl of Shaftesbury in the chair. The report showed that the efforts of the society to extend its influence had been successful during the past year.

The second spring show of the Royal Botanic Society was held on Wednesday in their gardens in the Regent's Park. The enjoyment of the day was enhanced by the presence of the excellent band of the 1st Life Guards, who performed a well-chosen selection of music.

Representatives of eighteen of the metropolitan vestries held a meeting, on Tuesday, with reference to the expenditure of the School Board. A resolution condemning the action of the board was passed, and it was resolved to send a deputation to Lord Sandon on the subject.

A meeting of the London committee for promoting the representation of British Industry at the Paris International Exhibition of 1875 was presided over by the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House on Monday. It was resolved that the chambers of commerce throughout the country, and the Mayors of the chief towns, should be invited to co-operate.

There was a further discussion at the weekly meeting of the London School Board, on Wednesday, on the report proposing to raise the qualifications of pupil-teachers, and amendments to the original plan were rejected. A letter was received from Mr. Gedge, the solicitor to the board, undertaking to pay £30 a year for three years for the establishment of a scholarship.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers last week was 91,807, of whom 35,041 were in workhouses and 56,766 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding week in 1874, these figures show a decrease of 9026. The total number of vagrants relieved was 474, of whom 313 were men, 129 women, and 32 children under sixteen.

At a meeting of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, on Saturday, was read a letter from the president of the Local Government Board, suggesting the reconsideration of the question of examining the proposal of a third alternative site for the projected hospital at Hampstead, and it was resolved that the committee of the board should report on the matter. Dr. Letheby has reported favourably as to the Mill-hill site for the projected hospital, and is of opinion that there is no danger from it to the Grand Junction storage reservoir.

In honour of the members of the London School Board, a dinner was given, last Saturday, by the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House. His Lordship, in proposing the toast of the evening, spoke in high terms of praise of the work done by the board; and Sir Charles Reed, in responding, gave a history of the work which had been done by the board since its establishment, and defended it from the charge which had been made against it of reckless extravagance. It was the determination of the board, he remarked, to provide such schools for London that every child in the metropolis should be secured a cheap and useful education. It was incidentally mentioned that the board had been the means of adding 100,000 children to the school-roll of the metropolis.

There were 2254 births and 1600 deaths registered in London last week. The births were 143 below, and the deaths exceeded by 45, the average numbers. The deaths included 1 from smallpox, 6 from measles, 34 from scarlet fever, 6 from diphtheria, 85 from whooping-cough, 23 from different forms of fever, and 13 from diarrhoea. The fatal cases of smallpox, measles, and scarlet fever were considerably below the corrected average weekly numbers, while the deaths from whooping-cough exceeded both the average number and those returned in the previous week. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which in the three preceding weeks had been 534, 496, and 462, further declined last week to 438, which, however, exceeded the corrected average weekly number by 123; 268 resulted from bronchitis, 114 from pneumonia, and 20 from laryngitis.

Sir J. M. Hogg, M.P., chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Works, entertained his fellow-members at a dinner at Willis's Rooms on Saturday last. The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge were also among the guests; and the former, in replying to the toast of his health, said that he looked forward to his projected visit to India with the greatest interest and pleasure, and that it had been the dream of his life. The Commander-in-Chief, in replying for the Army, discussed the recruiting system and other military matters; and speeches were also made by the First Lord of the Admiralty, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Speaker of the House of Commons. Mr. Brand eulogised the board as having, in a short life, done many great and good things. It had drained a gigantic city, it had purified a noble river, and it had constructed a splendid embankment.

The annual session of the Baptist Union was opened on Monday morning in Bloomsbury Chapel—the Rev. Alexander Maclaren, the president, in the chair. In the afternoon a meeting was held in the library of the Mission House, Castle-street, Holborn; and in the evening there was a soirée in the great hall of the Cannon-street Hotel. During the past year nearly £260,000 was raised by this denomination for religious purposes, and there has been an increase of upwards of 10,000 in the numbers of the community.—The annual meeting of the British and Irish Baptist Home Mission was held, on Tuesday, at Bloomsbury Chapel. Mr. John Barban, J.P., of Leeds, presided. The chairman briefly sketched the history of the society from the time when it was founded by the celebrated Indian missionary, Dr. Carey, and his associates, who felt that something should be done for the heathen in neglected rural districts at home, as well as for the Christian instruction of the heathen abroad. He spoke also of its present position, which he said was, on the whole, encouraging.

## THE PRINCE OF WALES AND THE FREEMASONS.

The imposing ceremony of the installation of his Royal Highness Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, as Grand Master of the Ancient Order of Free and Accepted Masons in England, was performed on Wednesday at the Royal Albert Hall. It is provided by the constitutions of this mystic fraternity that their Grand Master shall be elected yearly "at the quarterly communication in December, being the meeting nearest to the winter solstice, and at the Grand Lodge nearest to the vernal equinox, namely in March." Re-election is usual; but the resignation, last year, of the Marquis of Ripon has obliged the Freemasons to elect a new president. The Grand Master, when he has been so elected in December and March, is to be regularly installed at the Grand Masonic Festival, which takes place annually "on the Wednesday next following St. George's Day," and which is "dedicated to brotherly love and refreshment." St. George's Day, as all Christian Englishmen ought to know, was the 23rd ult., so that Wednesday last came to be the day for this installation. It was attended by nearly eight thousand Freemasons from all parts of England. The new Grand Master, being a Prince of the Blood Royal, had exercised his prerogative of appointing a peer of the realm, the Earl of Carnarvon, to be Pro-Grand Master, and to convene the Grand Lodge. This Grand Lodge, as we explained before, consists of the present and past grand officers of the Order, Grand Masters, Wardens, Chaplains, Treasurers, Registrars, Secretaries, Deacons, Superintendents of Works, Directors of Ceremonies, President of General Purposes Board, Sword-bearer, Organist and Grand Pursuivant, the Grand Stewards of the year, and the Master, Past Masters, and Wardens of every Lodge. It meets at Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen-street, four times a year, "for quarterly communication," on the first Wednesdays in March, June, September, and December; besides the Grand Masonic Festival and occasional meetings of emergency." All the public affairs of the Order in England are managed by the Grand Lodge, while each local or private Lodge is left to dispose of its own particular affairs, having the appointment of its own officers—the master and two wardens, the treasurer and secretary, the two deacons, the inner guard, and the tyler, with a chaplain, a master of the ceremonies, and stewards, if thought needful. There are about 1500 lodges in England, including the District and Provincial Grand Lodges, with their respective Grand Masters and other grand officers.

The arrangements for the ceremony of last Wednesday were made by a Committee of the Board of General Purposes, consisting of Brothers J. B. Monckton, president; Peter de L. Long, vice-president; J. E. Saunders, P.G.D.C.; Thomas Fenn; and Sir Albert Woods, Garter-King at Arms of the Herald's College, who is Grand Director of Ceremonies among the Freemasons. They were zealously and efficiently aided by the Grand Stewards; to one of whom, Mr. E. M. Haigh (of 213, Regent-street), P.M.P.G. Steward, we are indebted for the Sketch which has furnished our Illustration in the two-page Engraving. Mr. Haigh, a well-known photographic artist, has also supplied portraits of many distinguished members of the fraternity. He intends publishing a large chromo-photograph of the ceremony, perfectly accurate and authentic in all its details.

The scene in the Royal Albert Hall was very striking. The hall presents to view a circular area surrounded by several tiers of boxes and galleries one above another, all commanding a view of the platform in front of the grand organ. This platform, usually occupied by the choir at the concerts, was now transformed into a dais, on which "the throne" was placed, the space around being large enough for 400 or 500 Provincial Grand Masters, Past Grand Officers, and visitors of distinction to be seated amphitheatrically behind it. The throne was the same in which his Majesty King George IV. was installed when he was Prince of Wales. It was cushioned and covered with rich purple velvet, and the floor was laid with a magnificent Oriental carpet, a century old, which had been lent for the occasion by Brother John Lewis, of Watling-street and Halifax, a member of the Westminster and Keystone Lodge. The edge of the dais was hidden by a bank of choice exotics and flowering plants. Behind the throne the banner of the Grand Lodge of England, and some other flags, were placed so as to screen the organist's seat from view. On the right side of the throne was the chair of the Pro-Grand Master, and on the left that for the Deputy Grand Master. State chairs were also set for the principal grand officers—namely, the Chaplains, the Registrar, the Chairman of the Board of General Purposes, and others. In front of the throne a wide aisle was formed right across the area to the Royal entrance. This was laid with a rich carpet of velvet pile woven expressly for the occasion at Brother Lewis's Halifax manufactory. It was 7 ft. 6 in. wide and 165 ft. long. The ground was blue, enriched alternately with the arms of the Grand Lodge and the Prince of Wales feathers. The border followed the pattern and colours of the Royal Arch sash, relieved with the Grand Lodge symbols—wheatears, the vine, and the laurel. The effect was excellent. The Wardens' chairs were placed in their usual positions. The seats for the brethren were arranged in blocks, and in such a manner that no room was wasted. The floral decorations were supplied by Mr. Wills, of the Royal Exotic Nursery, Onslow-crescent, South Kensington. The arrangements for securing privacy were admirable. All the work of preparation was completed by ten in the forenoon; the workpeople were dismissed, and the hall and its approaches handed over to the sole custody of the Freemasons. The brethren who acted as stewards were placed at the entrances, which were numerous, and for each of which a certain number of tickets had been issued. One o'clock was the time fixed at which the doors were to be opened, but long before that time large numbers of brethren had arrived. They were admitted in batches, twenty or thirty at a time, in order to avoid the possibility of any intruder effecting an entrance. On reaching the corridors the brethren robed; and were then passed by their respective doors into the interior. As the hall gradually filled the scene became more and more picturesque. Every brother wore a light-blue silk collar. In box, in gallery, on the floor, in the uppermost tier, blue was the predominant colour, relieved by white gloves and by the purple and gold aprons of provincial grand rank. When the hall was quite filled, and at many points during the subsequent proceedings, which cannot be more particularly described, the effect was very remarkable.

At half-past two o'clock, the Pro-Grand Master, the Earl of Carnarvon, entered the hall with the other Grand Officers in possession, and took his seat on the dais. He was also accompanied by deputations from the Grand Lodges of Scotland and Ireland, of Sweden and Denmark, and by his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, who is "the youngest Master Mason," having been admitted to that rank, last Tuesday evening, at the Prince of Wales's Lodge, No. 259, held at Willis's Rooms. The Pro-Grand Master and his official assistants performed the ceremonies, whatever they are, necessary to constitute a Grand Lodge. The minutes of the previous election of the Prince of Wales as Grand Master were then read and confirmed; upo-

which the Pro-Grand Master directed Sir Albert Woods to form a deputation to introduce his Royal Highness. This was done, and in a few minutes the silver trumpets drew attention to the entrance of the Prince and his sponsors in the following order, the organ playing a processional march, composed specially for the occasion by Brother Sir Michael Costa:—

Four Grand Stewards of the Year.

The Gloves and Apron of the Grand Master on a Cushion borne by the Master of a Lodge.

The Collar and Jewel of the Grand Master on a Cushion borne by the Master of a Lodge.

Grand Director of Ceremonies (Sir Albert Woods).

Grand Secretary (Mr. John Hervey).

President of the Board of General Purposes (Mr. J. B. Monckton).

Grand Registrar (Mr. M'Intyre, Q.C.).

Grand Treasurer (Mr. S. Tomkins).

Grand Chaplains (Rev. R. P. Bent and Dr. Simpson).

Six Past Grand Wardens.

Six Provincial Grand Masters—viz., the Earl of Shrewsbury, the Earl of Limerick, the Marquis of Londonderry, Lord R. Grosvenor, Lord Tenterden, and Lord Londesborough.

The PRINCE OF WALES, Grand Master.

Two Grand Stewards.

Everybody concerned having, under the direction of Sir A. Woods, taken his proper position, the brethren arose, and a prayer was offered by the Grand Chaplain. The Prince was then, with certain formalities, invested with the collar and jewel of his office, and placed in the chair; and, the trumpets having once more challenged attention, Sir Albert Woods proclaimed to the brethren in the prescribed form that his Royal Highness had been duly elected and installed. His Royal Highness was then addressed by the Pro-Grand Master, who reminded him of the high dignity and antiquity of Freemasonry, its universal acceptance and practice in every country of the world, and its association, in England more especially, with works of humanity and charity. If in some other countries it had often, unfortunately, allied itself with political faction and intrigue, its course had been signally the reverse in this kingdom, where it was the supporter of social order, of the Monarchy, and of all our national institutions. Never before, in the whole history of Freemasonry, had such a Grand Lodge assembled as he saw that day. He trusted that the Prince of Wales would long remain at their head, and would never feel any regret or anxiety for having taken this office upon himself.

His Royal Highness the Grand Master, who was received with enthusiastic applause, returned thanks to his brethren for the high honour they had bestowed upon him. It was an honour which several members of his family had borne, and he wished to follow in their steps, and by God's help to fulfil the duties of his office as they had done. His Royal Highness further remarked:—

The Pro-Grand Master has told you, brethren, and I feel convinced it is so, that such an assemblage of Grand Lodge has never been known, and when I look round this vast and spacious hall and see those who have come from the north and the south, from the east and the west, to be present on this auspicious occasion, it is, I trust, an omen of good. The various public duties which in my position I have to perform will not enable me so frequently as I could wish to attend to my many duties connected with the craft. But you, brethren, may rest assured that I shall do my utmost to maintain the craft now in its present prosperity, and to do my duty by it and my duty by you on every possible occasion. It would, brethren, I feel sure, be useless for me, at a moment like this, to recapitulate anything which has been so ably told you by the Pro-Grand Master relative to Freemasonry. Every Englishman knows that the two watchwords of the craft are "loyalty" and "charity." As long as those are our watchwords, and as long as Freemasonry keeps itself from being mixed up with politics, so long will, I am sure, this great and ancient order flourish, and its benign influences will tend to maintain the integrity of this great empire. I thank you once more, brethren, for your cordial reception of me to-day, and especially those who have come such distances to welcome me on this occasion. I assure you I shall never forget to-day (Great cheering).

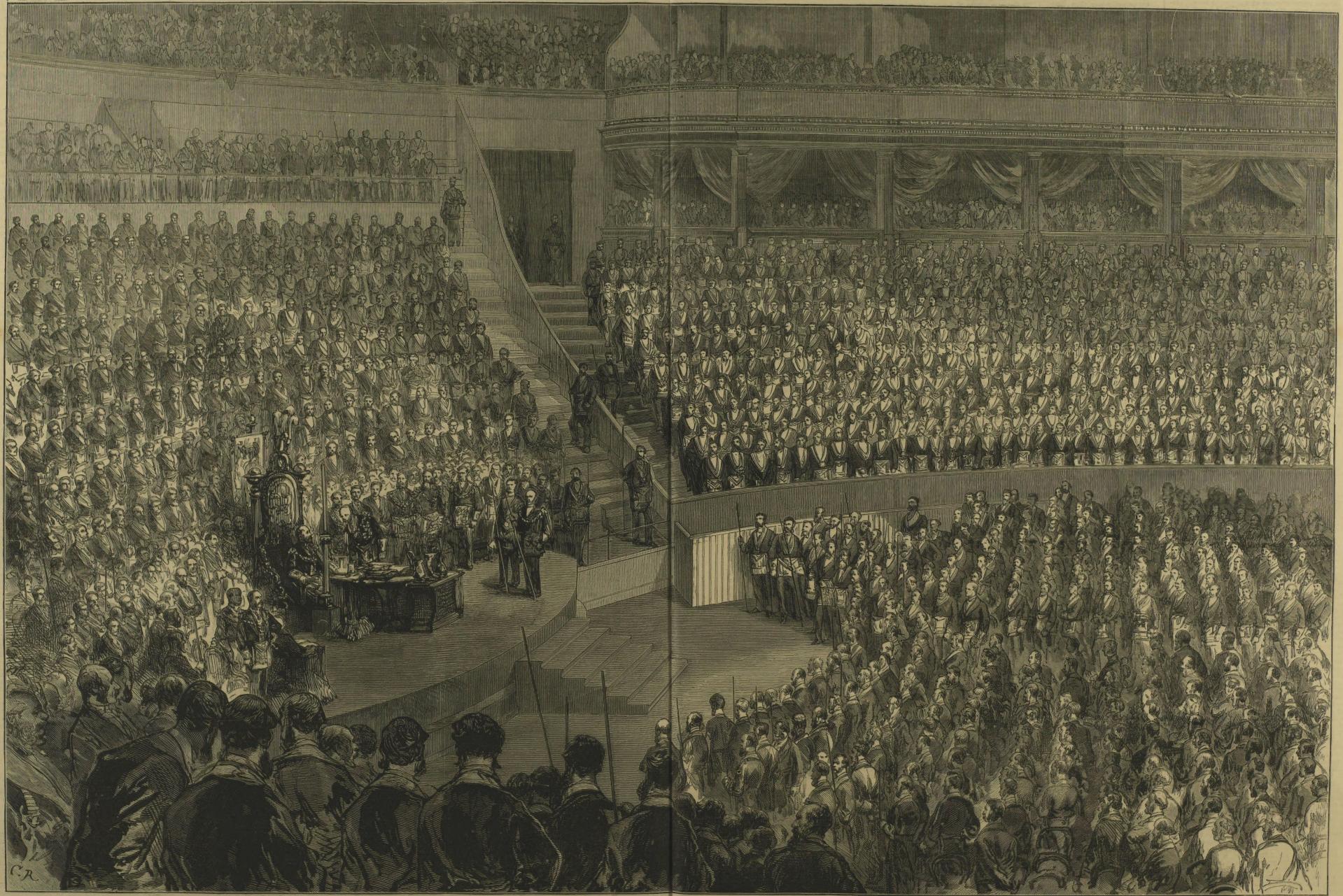
His Royal Highness then received delegations of congratulation from Scotland, Ireland, Sweden, and Denmark. He next proceeded to appoint the officers of the Grand Lodge for the year ensuing, as follows:—The Earl of Carnarvon, Pro-Grand Master; Lord Skelmersdale, Deputy Grand Master; the Marquis of Hamilton, Senior Grand Warden; the Lord Mayor, Junior Grand Warden; the Rev. James Simpson, D.C.L., and the Rev. Spencer Robert Wigram, Grand Chaplains; Samuel Tomkins, Grand Treasurer; Æneas J. M'Intyre, Q.C., Grand Registrar; Brother Hervey, Grand Secretary; Brother E. Wendt, German Secretary; Brothers Montagu Guest, W. Speed, R. Gray, and F. E. Murrell, Grand Deacons; Brother F. P. Cockerell, architect, Grand Superintendent of Works; Brother Sir Albert Woods, Grand Director of Ceremonies; Brother Dr. Woodward, Grand Sword-bearer; Brother Wilhelm Kuhe, Grand Organist; Brother Wright, Grand Pursuivant; and E. P. Tyler, Assistant; Brother C. B. Payne, Grand Tyler, with the Grand Stewards. A cordial greeting was given to Brother Alderman Stone, Lord Mayor of London, upon his appointment as Junior Grand Warden.

The Grand Orient Lodges of France and of Italy sent letters of congratulation to the new Grand Master of England upon this occasion.

The banquet in Freemasons' Hall, at half-past seven, was attended by 400 guests, the Prince of Wales, as Grand Master, taking the chair. After drinking the health of her Majesty the Queen, the Duke of Manchester proposed that of the Princess of Wales and all the Royal Family. His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, "the Junior Master Mason," returned thanks, and proposed, in a pleasant and lively speech, the health of his brother, the Most Worshipful Grand Master. He said he hoped that they would prove themselves not less worthy members of the craft than the Duke of Sussex and the Duke of Kent. In again returning thanks, the Prince of Wales said he would endeavour to do his duty as Grand Master, and would often have the pleasure of meeting his Masonic brethren. He gave the health of the King of Sweden and Norway, as Grand Master of Sweden; followed by the toasts of the Grand Lodges of Scotland and Ireland; which were responded to by Count Salza, Lord Rosslyn, Brother Shekleton, and Admiral Oscar Dickson. The Pro-Grand Master, Lord Carnarvon, was not at the banquet; but Lord Skelmersdale, Deputy Grand Master, and the Marquis of Hamilton, spoke for the Grand Officers, with Brother Erasmus Wilson for the Grand Stewards.

Our Illustration presented in the large Engraving this week shows the scene in the Royal Albert Hall, at the moment when between seven and eight thousand Freemasons rose to hail the installation of the Prince of Wales as their Grand Master. Some further Illustrations will appear in our next.

The twentieth annual meeting of the Band of Hope Union was held, on Tuesday evening, at Exeter Hall—Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., in the chair. The report showed that the society had made satisfactory progress, but funds are urgently needed in order to extend its influence.



INSTALLATION OF THE PRINCE OF WALES AS GRAND MASTER OF THE FREEMASONS OF ENGLAND AT THE ROYAL ALBERT HALL.

## SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

The history of the House of Commons in the last week or so has been more personal than legislative, and members have on almost every evening been able to enjoy what may be called divertissements, previously to going into more or less solemn conclave. Several representatives of the people have distinguished themselves, using the word in a very broad sense. Place may be assigned, because of chronology and pseudo-importance, to Dr. Kenealy, who, after so long troubling the House, at last brought his vagaries to a climax by making that pertinacious motion which was to vindicate the Tichborne Claimant and to destroy the reputations of at least four of her Majesty's Judges. As may be supposed, the expectation of a display of elocutionary acrobatics drew an immense crowd everywhere in the House, and attendance at prayers was duly rewarded by the right to secure seats. As the competition was keen, some one took the seat which Dr. Kenealy, with a proper sense of the magnitude of his position in the House, has hitherto appropriated to himself; and, as he did not choose to come in till all the benches were filled, he wandered about like a lost pleiad, seeking where to dispose himself, in vain. At length Mr. M'Laren, showing practically the benevolence that shines through his countenance, vacated his place for the *Gracioso* (as the Spaniards call the principal actor) of the night, and Dr. Kenealy had the advantage of obtaining one of the best points for speaking in the whole area of the House. Everything combined to favour him, and not the least, the resolve of the House to give him the fairest hearing, and the result was a speech of about three hours' duration, and that was all; for since the time when the conjuror undertook to creep into a pint bottle there never was a result so incommensurate to expectation. Instead of a leonine outpouring of Tichborne, which was to shake the roof with "opprobrious epithets," as Mrs. Malaprop said, there was to be seen and heard a quiet person murmuring out, sometimes inaudibly, a series of sentences which contained little, if anything, that was vigorous, and nothing that was outrageous, and the outcome of which was practically that all the virulent charges which were to be made against dignitaries and everyone, however remotely connected with the Tichborne trial, were scarcely more than insinuated—those persons were not even scolded; and a curious example was given of that style of oratory which is described by the phrase "the roaring of the sucking dove." In a word, this episode may be dismissed with a statement that the deliverance of the solidist mighty master of elocution, the cloud-compeller of advocacy, was not worth the pointed speeches which were wasted upon it, and especially that of the Prime Minister, which was one of his happiest efforts in the way of apposite ridicule.

As if to give the proceeding its *coup-de-grace*, the division was an absurdity. Out of more than four hundred members but one was found who went into the lobby for the motion, so that with Dr. Kenealy and Mr. Whalley, who were the tellers, exactly three persons supported it; and one of them, who is a humorist, must probably have voted as he did as a practical joke. Certainly, when the grand presence of Major O'Gorman was seen to loom large and solitary in the doorway, as he came from the Ayes lobby, his rotund cheers, and the superb manner in which he waved his hat over his head, together with the expression of his countenance, indicated that he was keenly sensible of the audacious fun of making himself, great as he is, a buffer between Dr. Kenealy and the whole House, literally speaking. Shortly after this, Major O'Gorman predeterminedly made himself a great figure before the House, not by one of those sharp, short, buffo utterances with which he convulses the audience at critical moments at the end of a lengthened sitting, but by a set speech, which was studded with drolleries, and his gems of jocularity were intensified by accent, emphasis, and mauler, while they possessed the merit of not being mere purposeless jests, but effective illustrations of his argument, the result being to cast copious ridicule on the reasons given by the Government for the retention of coercion in Ireland by the Peace Preservation Bill.

It has been sagely said that "the poor crushed beetle feels a pang as great as when a giant dies," but it is just possible for the poor beetle to be exceedingly irritating and annoying before he is crushed. On a certain evening the resumption of a debate on the Peace Preservation Bill was in the hands of a member who, from the few examples of his capacity as a rhetorician which he has given, might be placed in the rearest rank of memberdom. It must therefore have been from some hallucination that he was destined to do grand service to his country, which is Ireland, by obstructing the Coercion Bill, that Mr. Biggar was induced to speak for four hours. It is not likely, though it may be just possible, that he had heard of a great debating feat which was once performed by an Irish member, who, desirous of shelving a motion for the withdrawal of the grant to Maynooth, spoke from half past twelve on a Wednesday until one minute to a quarter to six, the inexorable moment of *closure* on that day, and then, in the most natural, pick-tooth way, said, "having now made these few preliminary observations, I will proceed to the gist of the subject." As the last word fell from his lips, a quarter to six boomed from the Clock Tower—his object was accomplished, and he retired amidst the tumultuous laughter and applause of an immense House, which had gathered for a possible division. But then, it must be said, the hero of this achievement was a man of the keenest intellect, a man of culture, a humorist, almost a wit, with method in an eccentricity which characterised him; and practised as a Parliamentary speaker. Consequently, he contrived to make his long dissertation not only endurable, but from time to time interesting and amusing. No better mode of signifying opinion on the recent plagiarism, conscious or unconscious, as the case may be, could be adopted than by saying that everything that the former was, Mr. Biggar is not. So far from his lengthened maulering being a success in any sense, it was a Parliamentary impertinence, inasmuch as it inflicted, to be sure nominally, on the House, a bald disjointed series of imperfect sentences, and the reading of long inapt extracts from blue-books, while the inaptitude and futility of the matter were equalled by the dulness and, so to speak, littleness of the manner. Nevertheless the equivocal distinction which Mr. Biggar acquired must have operated on his self-complacency, for very shortly after he contrived to make himself doubtfully conspicuous again. There was a great gathering for the consideration of an interesting subject—no matter what: persons of the highest rank and position, including the Heir Apparent to the throne, were to be in presence; and this opportunity was chosen by Mr. Biggar to exercise a privilege which is common to the most lofty and the meanest member, and the universality of the rule was specially exemplified in its extremest sense, by his moving to exclude strangers. During the interval for which the expulsion lasted, a pitiless pelting of sarcasm and reproach was poured on the devoted head of the contriver of this annoyance, but which, it seemed, fell like thistledown on his obtuse insensibilities. Even when the Prime Minister, and still more when one of his indignant compatriots and co-politicians, more than hinted that it was desirable that the House of Commons should continue to be an assembly of gentlemen, with a doggedness which, if it had

been anyone but a member of Parliament who was in question, some people would call pigheadedness, the moving personage signified that he would exercise his pauper right in perpetuity if he chose. Of course, the interdict was taken off by acclamation, and Mr. Chaplin was allowed to insist upon the dangerous state of horse-producing in this country.

Opportunity was then afforded for the appearance of a gentleman who may be called a Parliamentary comet. For Mr. Gerard Sturt has, with a certain periodicity, three times, with long intervals between, illuminated the House with speeches which, to say they were unique, would be conveying a very slight representation of their character. Some fifteen or sixteen years ago, when the second Derby Government was endeavouring to galvanise an abortion of a Reform Bill, Mr. Sturt, hitherto a professed Tory, rising just behind the leader of the Conservative party, poured out a flood of ridicule, humour, and radicalism on the measure, which probably largely conduced to its death by inanition. Again, four or five years since, in a debate on the game laws, he was delivered of a flood of drolleries, in which eccentric phraseology and peculiarity of accentuation and emphasis were combined into a most ludicrous whole, while he sent forth most anti-landlord opinions in regard to game-preserving. Now for the third time he has given the House a large taste of his humorous quality and of his (to the thinking of his party, no doubt) devious wanderings of opinion. It were idle to attempt to convey any idea of his humorous audacity and his free use of the plainest words in the English language. The continuity of mirth which he produced was almost exhausting.

## PARLIAMENT.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

The House sat for two hours yesterday week, and passed through Committee the Supreme Court Judicature Act Amendment Bill. The Indian Legislature Bill was reported with amendments, and the County Courts Bill was passed through Committee.

On Monday Lord Coleridge made an explanation respecting the statement of Dr. Kenealy that his Lordship, during the Tichborne civil suit, had put in letters which he knew to be forged. The noble lord showed that as soon as doubt had been thrown on some of these letters all were withdrawn, and he appealed to the House to say whether they approved of his conduct. The Lord Chancellor, in reply, characterised such charges as those brought against Lord Coleridge as absurd, and said they could only recoil on those who made them. Afterwards the motion for the second reading of the Bill for Regulating Railway Trains was rejected by fifty-six to twenty-four; the Musical Entertainments Bill was withdrawn, and the Public Entertainments (hours of opening) Bill was read the second time. On the motion of the Lord Chancellor, the House concurred with the Commons in an address for a commission respecting election practices at Boston.

The Lord Chancellor announced on Tuesday that the Queen had appointed Sir William Rose to be Clerk of the Parliaments, and Mr. Ralph Disraeli to be Deputy Clerk. The Justices of the Peace Qualification Bill was passed through Committee, the qualification being fixed at the occupation of a house assessed at £100.

On Thursday the Lord Bishop of London moved the second reading of the St. Paul's Cathedral Bill, the object of which was to secure to St. Paul's a good succession of competent minor canons, in order that the service might be performed as efficiently as possible, and that they might also take part in the work of the diocese. Not only were the authorities of the cathedral in favour of this bill, but the minor canons themselves were anxious for it. The bill was read the second time. The Glebe Lands (Ireland) Bill passed through Committee. The Supreme Court of Judicature Act (1873) Amendment (No. 2) Bill, on the report of amendments, created a lengthened discussion, which was opened by Lord Selborne. Ultimately the report was agreed to.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Petitions, most of them numerously signed, were presented, yesterday week, praying the House to address the Crown in favour of granting a free pardon to the convict Orton, and for the appointment of a Commission to inquire respecting the trial at bar of the "Queen versus Castro," and into the conduct of the benchers of Gray's Inn; but it was a noteworthy circumstance that nearly every member who performed the duty qualified or excused himself by explaining that he could not concur in the prayer of the petition. The orders of the House having, at the instance of Mr. Disraeli, been postponed for the purpose, Dr. Kenealy rose in a crowded house to move an address to the Crown praying for the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the conduct of the trial at bar of the Tichborne case. Without going minutely into the details of the case, he maintained, first, that the late Government had acted in an unjustifyable and unprecedented manner in instituting a criminal prosecution against the Claimant; secondly, that Lord Coleridge and the late Government had encouraged the presentation to the jury in the first case of forged evidence; and, thirdly, that the conduct of the Judges who conducted the trial at bar, and especially of Lord Chief Justice Cockburn, had been characterised by gross misbehaviour such as to render the inquiry now asked for absolutely necessary in the interests of truth and justice. The Lord Chief Justice, he contended, had before and during the trial expressed his determination to convict the prisoner; had given evidence himself in the trial by making statements of fact on his own authority to the jury; and had been guilty of even worse conduct by palliating falsehood in the open court. Dr. Kenealy gave his own reasons for believing that the Claimant was Roger Tichborne, and concluded by earnestly appealing to the House not to reject the motion, because nothing short of a rigid inquiry into the whole matter would content the people of England; and, if the inquiry were not granted, the most disastrous consequences might ensue. Mr. Morley and Mr. Milbank, as soon as Dr. Kenealy sat down, took the opportunity of repudiating statements for which they or members of their families had been made responsible as to remarks of Lord Coleridge and the Lord Chief Justice. The Attorney-General, in replying to Dr. Kenealy, said that his speech was nothing less than an appeal from the judgment of a criminal court. But there had been already two appeals, in which all the reasons for granting a new trial had been carefully scrutinised. Having reviewed Dr. Kenealy's statements at length, the Attorney-General asserted that he had entirely failed to make out a case for a Royal Commission. Mr. Whalley made some remarks in support of Dr. Kenealy's motion, and Captain Polhill-Turner, as an old brother officer of Roger Tichborne, expressed a decided opinion that the Claimant was not the man. Sir Henry James maintained that the House had no right to arraign the Judges unless it was prepared to petition the Crown for their removal. To pass this motion would be criticising the Judges without taking away from them the power which they were said to have misused. To weaken the independence of the judicial bench was more to be dreaded than all the dark disasters which had

been prophesied. Mr. Disraeli was of opinion that Dr. Kenealy had entirely failed to establish a case which justified the interference of the House of Commons. Applications, he pointed out, had been made for a new trial and for a petition of right, but none of the charges now made were then brought forward. Dr. Kenealy had not appealed to the Secretary of State against the conviction, nor had he complained to the Lord Chancellor of the conduct of the Judges. Analysing the charges, Mr. Disraeli pointed out that the late Government had merely performed its duty in prosecuting the Claimant, and would have been liable to serious blame if it had acted otherwise. As to the subsequent evidence, litigation would never be at an end if cases were to be judged by facts which came out after the trial. As to the Judges, the whole charge, of course, was against the Lord Chief Justice alone, on whom Mr. Disraeli pronounced a brilliant eulogium; and he ridiculed and denounced the idea that the social gossip and genial utterances of private life should be distorted into grave charges. Altogether, it was an absurd, preposterous, and most flimsy business, and he regretted that Dr. Kenealy, under the influence of hallucination, should waste his talents and destroy his position and reputation. As to the terrible consequences which Dr. Kenealy had predicted, he regarded them as ridiculous, and expressed his conviction that after this discussion the people would see that there was no foundation for these charges, that there had been no miscarriage of justice, and that England might still have confidence in its judicial administration. Mr. Bright entered, as none of the previous speakers had done, into the merits of the case on which the Claimant was convicted, and by a plain, straightforward, and pitiless logic, which will doubtless do good among those who are still credulous, showed how weak was the defence and how irresistible the conclusion that the Claimant was a rank impostor. Dr. Kenealy, in reply, said that oratory and not arguments had been employed in the debate, and that the jury who tried the Claimant were not free agents, as they had surrendered their judgment under the pressure of the Lord Chief Justice. On a division the motion was rejected by a majority of 432—namely, 433 against Major O'Gorman. This gentleman and the two tellers, Dr. Kenealy and Mr. Whalley, were the sole supporters of the motion.

Sir R. Peel emphatically denied, on Monday, Dr. Kenealy's assertion that he (Sir Robert) had said that the Lord Chief Justice had told him, before the trial of the Claimant, that the Judges intended to sentence the prisoner to penal servitude. The adjourned debate on the order for going into Committee on the Peace Preservation (Ireland) Bill was resumed by Major O'Gorman, and continued chiefly by Irish members. On a division it was decided to go into Committee by 156 to 69. In Committee, however, not much progress was made, two clauses only being passed.

When the orders of the day were about to be taken, on Tuesday, Mr. Biggar called attention to the presence of strangers, and the House was accordingly cleared of all but members. During the period of exclusion Mr. Disraeli deprecated the taking of such a step, and moved that the rule which had been acted upon be suspended for that sitting. This motion being carried, the strangers, among whom was the Prince of Wales, were readmitted. Mr. Chaplin then, after many postponements, drew attention to the deterioration and the exportation of the horses of this country, and asked the Government to take steps to prevent both. The previous question was moved by Mr. Sturt, and a lively debate ensued in the course of which Mr. Disraeli declined to accede to Mr. Chaplin's suggestion. While the discussion was in progress the House was counted out.

The High Court of Justiciary (Scotland) Bill was read the second time on Wednesday, and the Sheriffs' Court (Scotland) Bill was withdrawn. The second reading of the Licensing Courts Appeal (Scotland) Bill was moved, but it was rejected by 176 to 99. Mr. M'Laren moved the second reading of the Church Rates (Scotland) Abolition Bill, but ultimately it was "talked out." Afterwards the Explosive Substances Bill and the Bank Holidays Act Extension Bill were severally read the third time and passed.

Mr. A. Mills gave notice on Thursday that on the motion of Mr. Sullivan relating to the ex-Guicowar of Baroda he will move an amendment justifying the policy of the Viceroy of India. The Marquis of Hartington gave notice that on Tuesday he will move a resolution recognising the legality of the publication of the debates and proceedings of the House and of Committees, except they were carried on with closed doors, or the publication was previously prohibited, or in case of wilful misrepresentation or other offence in relation to such publication, that strangers shall not be required to withdraw unless the Speaker shall so direct in order to repress or prevent disorder, or unless upon a resolution of the House of which notice shall be given, or upon a question put and agreed to without amendment or debate. The Marquis of Tavistock took the oath and his seat for Bedfordshire, in the room of Mr. Bassett resigned. Mr. Cross, in reply to Mr. Cole, stated that it was the intention of the Government to bring in a bill this Session for the amendment of the law as to the punishment awarded for brutal assaults. In reply to Mr. Newdegate, Mr. Disraeli said it was not in his power to promise a morning sitting for the consideration of the Monastic and Conventual Institutions Bill. Mr. Cross, in reply to Mr. Gorst, intimated that it was the intention of the Government to introduce a bill for amending the Masters and Servants' Act immediately after the Whitsuntide recess. The remainder of the sitting was devoted to the consideration of the Peace Preservation (Ireland) Bill in Committee.

## BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

The Duke of Cambridge presided, on Monday, at the anniversary festival in aid of the funds of the Infant Orphan Asylum, at Wanstead. In proposing the toast of the evening his Royal Highness stated that there are at present 600 boys and girls in the schools, the annual cost of whose maintenance and education is £18,000, and that the fund is supplied mainly by voluntary contributions. The subscriptions amounted to upwards of £1800.

Lord Ebury presided, on Tuesday, at the annual general meeting of the governors and subscribers of the London Homeopathic Hospital. According to the report, which was unanimously adopted, the total number of patients treated from the opening of the hospital to Dec. 31, 1874, has been 119,132. The total expenditure was £3209, against £3438 in 1873. The receipts were £4036, as against £3956 in 1873. The debt due last year is paid off, and for the moment the hospital is free from financial difficulties.

Lord Aberdeen presided, on Tuesday, at a dinner given to about 500 men of the northern division of the Metropolitan Police at Mildmay Park, Canonbury, and delivered an address in which he spoke in high praise of the force.

We are requested to state that the banquet in aid of the Belgian Benevolent Fund, announced for the 15th inst., is unavoidably postponed to Saturday June 19, when Baron Solvyns, the Belgian Ambassador, will preside.

## ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

In answer to the question as to the quality of the May picture-show at Burlington House, which will be on all lips for the next few days, we should say that, so far as we can trust first impressions, the exhibition which opens to the public on Monday next attains the average standard, but is not what might have been expected from the fact that the number of works sent in was far greater than on any former occasion. Few of the Academicians have displayed the full fruition of their strength. The Associates as a body seem hardly to have put out any fresh shoots this spring, while the "outsiders," though relatively in increased force, still remind one of an ill-tended garden, where growths of extreme diversity serve to check and dwarf each other. We hardly find commensurate results here from, on the one hand, the improvement in the system of teaching which is said to have been effected in the Academy schools; nor, on the other, from the vastly increased demand for works of art, and the enormously augmented prices they now bring. Art is spreading like a flood rather than rising like a mountain; and the observation might be extended to the French and other Continental schools. Italy is experiencing a revival, attended, however, by much that is artificial and questionable. Some of the German schools alone evince steady assured advance.

One reason, doubtless, for the disappointing condition of British Art is the premature encouragement which our young artists receive from buyers of small means and less taste, and through the agency of petty dealers or exhibitions of trivial and low-class productions. But we do not intend this remark to justify needless exclusion from our one great exhibition in Piccadilly. On the contrary, we have always urged that the national exhibition (which that of the Royal Academy virtually is) should be as widely representative as possible. Any manifestation of genius, talent, capacity, or promise should carry with it the right of being submitted to public judgment in a national gathering. This is the view taken by our neighbours the French and other foreign schools, and it cannot, we think, be shown that their plan is prejudicial to any true art-interests. In the Paris salon, which opens to-morrow, there are about 4300 items, whilst at Burlington House there are only 1408—that is, 216 less than last year; yet over 6000 works are said to have been sent in! There is certainly not so great a disparity as these numbers would indicate between the demand and supply of the two countries. The space available in Piccadilly is, of course, limited; but it might practically be increased for the profession generally if the sixty R.A.'s and A.R.A.'s would limit the right they claim to eight and six of the best places respectively. Three or at most four works (the President himself has officially said four) would suffice to show what any artist can do, two only might be allowed to outsiders, and it remains to be seen whether the standard would be perceptibly lowered. The council of selection for the year is said to have been unusually severe, which is obvious by the fact that over two hundred fewer works are hung, notwithstanding that one thousand more than usual were offered. Moreover, we observe with regret that the hangers have reverted to the practice of leaving blank spaces between the pictures, to the detriment of the general effect of the exhibition, and they have not introduced a line of small pictures next the dado in the Great Room, although the dado was lowered for that purpose. As a necessary consequence of this policy of exclusion we have heard of so many cases of rejection, not only of works by English artists of position or great promise, but by foreign artists of European reputation (some of them domiciled among us), that wide-spread hardship must have been caused, if not a public scandal.

For energy and originality Mr. Millais, as usual, is second to none, though he can hardly be said to have worked in advance, or at all events in any new direction, this year. In landscape his principal work is a large view, painted in the neighbourhood of Dunkeld, Perthshire, called "The Fringe of the Moor" (74), a broad sweep of gently-rising moorland, with a clump of trees on its crest, a few cattle straggling along the scant pastures of the valley, and low, distant hills, sprinkled with heather, the whole under sunny or bright daylight effect. We readily believe that Mr. Millais had a temporary wooden house erected to paint this scene on "the spot," for it is most vividly veracious in aspect. Yet, as though the painter himself has felt that there is much in art beside such absolute realism, Mr. Millais has sent another landscape (265), which—although the artist is less successful as yet in this direction—distinctly aims at conveying sentiment by the scene selected and by the sad, dreary, autumnal effect. The sentiment is that of Campbell's lines "written on visiting a scene in Argyleshire." Amidst a wild tangle of weeds and undergrowth is the one rose "to mark where a garden had been," and beside the dial-stone, "aged and green," sits the timid hare, the solitary occupant of the forsaken pleasure. One of the strongest of Mr. Millais's portraits is a half-length of Miss Eveleen Tennant (222), in rich deep-red dress and great black hat and feather à la Gainsborough. No. 262 is another charming portrait (as we understand) of this lady's sister, though it appears only with, for title, the short but expressive monosyllable "No," being intended as the companion to the "Yes or No?" already engraved. The lady has put her reply into writing, as appears by the letter she holds; the tender pity of her expression is indescribable, and the recipient thereof must regard himself as the most hapless of mortals. Mr. Millais likewise sends two child-portraits of the Misses Lees (289 and 293), and an illustration to George Meredith's poem "The Crown of Love," a version in oil of a design made for an early wood engraving in *Once a Week*. The modern poem is founded on an old Breton legend which tells of the failure of a lover to fulfil the condition attached by a "proud" old king to the hand of his daughter—namely, that the aspirant should carry her up a steep hill—a failure which involved the destruction of both. In the picture, the strenuous effort of the climber and the loving anxiety of the princess as she gazes into his face for any sign of failing strength are finely given, yet it is difficult to avoid all approach to the ridiculous in a representation of a man carrying a woman in his arms like a doll.

Mr. F. Goodall has sent the large and important picture of "Rachel and Her Flock" (218), the non-completion of which led to the artist contributing nothing to the exhibition last year. In this picture, which occupies a place of honour in the Great Room, Mr. Goodall more fully displays, as a painter of landscape and animals, a power which (in so grave, almost monumental, a style) he has found but recently; whilst in respect of drawing and modelling "the figure" he maintains his position as one of the best of the few scholarly painters of our school. Rachel, with her crook, precedes her flock, according to the Eastern custom; the Syrian sheep and lambs are most admirably painted. The landscape is a level track, with water in the middle distance and hills beyond, resembling Egyptian scenery after the subsidence of the periodical inundations. Mr. Goodall has, besides, a lifesize version of "A Cairo Fruit-Woman" (514), the subject of which we are engraving from the smaller highly-finished picture in the exhibition of the New British Institution, Old Bond-street, and which we shall, therefore, have another opportunity of noticing; as likewise another

Cairene figure of "A Seller of Doves" (582), both being distinguished by refined beauty of colour as well as perfect drawing and modelling; together with a group illustrative of a Cairo custom on "The Day of Palm-Offering" (538); and a small representation of the still primitive mode of ploughing in the Nile Valley (287).

In a large elaborate picture, Mr. Armitage points a moral of religious toleration that seems as difficult to get practically accepted nowadays as it has been in all ages and with all creeds. The subject, which was suggested by Gibbon, is "Julian the Apostate Presiding at a Conference of Sectarians" (518). The Emperor sits in an open court, or portico, at the head of a marble table with sphinx supporters. At the other extremity are representatives of the various Christian sects into which the Church had already split—Gnostics, Essenes, Nestorians, Arians, and what not—who are in hot dispute; some of them producing manuscript authorities in rolls or bound together—the binding of books having come into fashion about that period—and, by-the-way, a double pot, containing the black and minium, used in ancient writing, stands on the table. Julian watches the raving controversialists with a cynical sneer, intimating in the sarcastic words of Gibbon, that "he was perfectly satisfied before he dismissed them from his presence that he had nothing to fear from the union of the Christians." Julian wears a large beard—recalling the work he wrote in defence of his "populous" beard. Behind his chair stand guards, a state functionary with wand, and ivy-crowned priests of the old Paganism with sacrificial knife, and spatula wherewith the entrails of slaughtered animals were examined for the haruspex or augury. In the background are a bronze statue of Minerva, and workmen engaged repairing a temple which Constantine had, we may assume, partially demolished. This thoughtful, finely-composed picture is decidedly Mr. Armitage's chef-d'œuvre; a certain dryness of execution, derived, probably, from his early practice of mural painting, can scarcely be objected to, for the ordinary allurements of oil painting would be out of place in the treatment of so grave a theme.

One of the works which will be most talked of for, say, the next fortnight will be a large picture by an outsider, Mr. E. Long, on account alike of its singularly amusing subject, the clever tact and intelligence with which it is treated, and the ability of the painting. It is our duty to add, seriously, that the artistic qualities of this work are such that it should secure the artist's election into the ranks of the Academy—a distinction already, we think, too long delayed. The picture represents "The Babylonian Marriage Market" (482), as described by Herodotus. According to this authority batches of women were arranged in the order of their beauty or the reverse, and put up for auction seriatim, the price brought by the best-looking being given as a portion to the plainest, and so on in succession. In the picture there are thirteen lots, so the seventh should be given away for nothing. Lot No. 1, a fair and graceful figure whose face the cunning painter conceals from us, stands on a raised platform, relieved against a wall of painted Babylonian bricks, and is being bidden for by a crowd of admirers, some of whom offer jewellery and treasures of great price. In the foreground, sitting against the platform, and ranging the whole length of the picture, are the remaining twelve women, whose various degrees of beauty, passable comeliness, plainness, or positive ugliness, the artist—taking the opportunity of giving the diverse types which might possibly be brought together in that great early centre of commerce—has graduated with great ingenuity; whilst still more clever are the indications along the row of wounded vanity, envy, jealousy, indifference, impudence, or abject shame, as in the last poor girl, who hides her face.

Mr. Alma Tadema, another outsider, contributes a picture of great mark, "The Sculpture Gallery" (26), a companion to the "Picture Gallery," already exhibited at Burlington House. Both works were painted for M. Gambart's villa at Nice; the present one was in the Paris salon last year, but has since, we believe, been painted upon. It represents a party of patrician Roman amateurs (portraits of the artist, his wife, and other relations or friends) inspecting a vase or fountain curiously sculptured in black basalt, which an assistant or slave turns to view on its pivot. Other sculptural works in white marble are in the atelier, as also a metal cylix copied apparently from the fine example found with other treasures at Hildesheim. Beyond, in an outer gallery or shop, hanging from the ceiling or ranged on shelves, are an assortment of lamps and other bronzes, with attendants and customers. We need hardly say that the picture evinces careful archaeological research; there is probably authority, from Pompeii and elsewhere, for everything represented, even to the graffiti on the stucco walls. The colouring presents those sober harmonies of negative or tertiary hues in which the artist delights; and the textures of the marbles, bronzes, stucco, tessellated pavement, and draperies are realised almost to illusion. Obvious, however, as are its technical merits, the picture has one defect, observable in other of the artist's works—some of the figures do not assert their due importance. It may be that they have their relative value as they might be reflected in a mirror or transferred by photography, but they do not attract the proportion of attention they would share in nature. It is the artist's province not to copy objects as in a looking-glass, but to discover the means (for that is the very essence of his art) of satisfying our mental impression. The exception we have made could hardly be expected to apply to the same extent to a single-figure subject, such as that of a young Roman girl lying at full length on the tessellated pavement of an atrium feeding her "Water Pets" (902) in the impluvium. Even here, however, the eye goes immediately to the pavement, which is a miracle of elaboration, all the thousands of tesserae which go to the intricate pattern being apparently painted individually, each under its right perspective effect.

The furore which has attended the exhibition of "The Roll-Call" in London and the provinces—due in part to its intrinsic merit, and in part, no doubt, to extrinsic circumstances—will naturally excite public curiosity respecting Miss Thompson's Academy picture for this year, which represents "The 28th Regiment at Quatre Bras" (853), formed in square, in a field of rye, resisting the last furious charge of French cuirassiers and lancers. The bare mention of this new subject assumes a scene of violent conflict and carnage, with redcoats and smoke of musketry in profusion—a scene in which there can be little or no room for the pathos of the former happily-conceived picture. But, in addition to these well-grounded assumptions, this year's picture appears, in parts, to have been executed rather hastily. The consequences are that, as a whole, it is comparatively feverish, forced, and commonplace, and somewhat lacks the deliberate care and completion of its predecessor. Nevertheless, the treatment is remarkably spirited, and an unusual power of original imaginative sympathy (all the more true, probably, for its feminine origin) is manifest in the rendering of the diverse expressions of the defensive infantry, ranging from calm heroism in the officers, and fixed determination (though fully conscious of the danger) in the veterans, to the defiant, jeering levity which, according to a tradition in the regiment, was displayed by some of the youngsters on repeatedly beating off the foe.

Returning to the Academicians and Associates, Mr. Frith has, we regret to say, no large subject picture, but has divided his energies on several lifesize fancy studies of fair girls, which he names "New Earrings" (1232), "Polly Peachum" (614), "St. Valentine's Day" (320), "Flowers" (893), "Sophia Western at the Inn Fire" (75), "Black and Blue Eyes" (519), from Moore, and "La Belle Gabrielle" (249), bearing a wine-goblet on a silver salver, of course for the King, this last being, perhaps, the sweetest, most engaging of the series. A more careful, complete work, however, is "Tom Jones shows Sophia Western in the Glass as a Pledge of his Future Constancy" (257), which is painted throughout in the artist's best manner. Mr. Calderon draws, from a renewed sojourn at Arles, the materials for pictures which cannot fail to gratify the visitor by their agreeable colour and pleasant motive or pathetic sentiment. In "Les Coquettes" (250) three buxom Arlesiennes are crossing a bridge, locked arm-in-arm, with very demonstrative exclusiveness—a provoking custom at Arles, though not unknown elsewhere. The centre girl, however, the prettiest of the three, so far overacts her part that she betrays her consciousness of the presence of a certain handsome young fellow in their wake, who consoles himself, so far as he may, with a pipe, but whose smile betokens some confidence of a speedy introduction. Across the bridge are seen the capitals of two antique columns, telling of the Ronian antiquities in this neighbourhood. The scene of a second picture (210) is laid in the cloisters of St. Trophime, where, preparatory to a grand fête in the old church, a girl is "Refurbishing" the ecclesiastical plate, particularly the silver effigy of a bishop, possibly the patron saint, which she holds under the admiring inspection of a couple of priests, one old the other young, whilst a second woman is bringing more of the altar metal to the pile in the foreground. In a third work (319) a girl in black, bearing a wreath of immortelles, is walking sadly along a newly-reaped corn-field towards a humble churchyard. The pathos of the figure is simple and true, and to it is nicely attuned the landscape, with its solemn suggestion of the great reaper, Death. Lastly, Mr. Calderon has a very pretty picture (1158) of children chasing butterflies through a field of tall grass.

Mr. Leslie returns, in his most elaborate picture, to his old order of subject, with pretty English maidens in quaint, old-fashioned costumes of the last century, and in so doing more than recovers the ground he was losing with his quasi-classical damsels. In "School Revisited" (196), the principal figure witnesses to the graceful, and, if we may be permitted the expression, the naive feeling with which the artist renders, or rather seems to suggest and hint at, female loveliness in its first flower. Seated on a bench against a sunny wall in the playground of a girl's school sits, fresh from town, a former pupil, grown into a fashionably-dressed young lady, and the object of admiring interest to friends still in the seminary nest. One has presented her with a bouquet of roses, another examines the rings on her fingers, a younger child, forgetting her hoop, is lost in wonder. Mr. Leslie has, besides, "The Thames in A.D. 200" (1193), a beautiful picture of a British girl seated on an antique seat, arranging a flower-wreath in her hair, and another riverside landscape (438) with a maiden of the last century sitting on the banks of the Thames, musing pensively over an open letter. Both are from studies made near Dorchester.

Mr. Elmore, despite much physical suffering, contributes an important historical work, excellent in expression and general treatment (211). The incident represented occurred during the captivity of Mary Queen of Scots in Bolton Castle, as narrated in Froude's "History of England." To the left, young Christopher Norton (who afterwards lost his head for complicity in attempting to aid the Queen's escape) is seen holding the embroidery upon which she is engaged—an office which he volunteered under pretext of the absence of a servant, thereby incurring the suspicion of Lord Scrope and Sir William Knollys, who eye him askance from a chess-table at which they sit on the right. Mr. Elmore also sends an "Ophelia" (344).

The picture by Mr. Dobson, for which the Book of Proverbs has furnished the motto, "Children's Children are the Crown to Old Men" (226), forms a suitable pendant to "Virtuous Woman a Crown to her Husband," and is a marked advance upon any recent work by the painter. The group of children, with their mother and grandfather—to whom one of them offers a crown of bays—is natural and playful, yet answers all requirements of high-art composition; and, although the familiar types and homely sentiment seem to bring the subject intimately near to us, there is, technically considered, a breadth in the treatment and a richness in the flesh tones that are by no means common in our school, and claim affinity to the ancient masters of sacred art. Mr. Dobson's technical skill is still more apparent in a water-colour drawing of "A Young Bather" (699), a girl partially nude—because few men who have learnt to paint largely in oil turn to the slighter, weaker material.

Mr. E. M. Ward's principal contribution represents Marie Thérèse, daughter of Louis XVI., "The Orphan of the Temple" (219), as she was called, sketching the tower of her prison from the garden, attended by her governess, Madame de Chautereine. The Princess, not being allowed to wear mourning, is attired in a dove-coloured dress with white fichu, which set off the luxuriant golden hair that her enemies declared was false. Turning from the humorous, Mr. Ward realises an amusing scene from "The Spinster Days of Lady Teazle" (233), where, as she herself describes in the "School for Scandal," she is engaged—the petulance of her character already betraying itself in her expression—in the evening's amusement of playing the spinette to send her dear old papa to sleep after his deep potations of claret. Mrs. Ward's chief picture (not to mention it next to her husband's works would not be fair) is entitled "The Poet's First Love" (380), and is derived from a confession by the Ettrick Shepherd, James Hogg, of his life when a little herdboy, in which he says he used to feign to fall asleep in the lap of a pretty gentle-hearted maiden, his companion, but some years older than himself. The pair are under a large tree, the girl engaged knitting, and before them is Hogg's favourite collie. The story is told with true feeling, and the execution is more than usually creditable. Both Mr. and Mrs. Ward seem to be adopting with advantage a greyer key of colour and more reserved effect.

A notice of the exhibition of the Society of Painters in Water Colours is unavoidably reserved for next week.

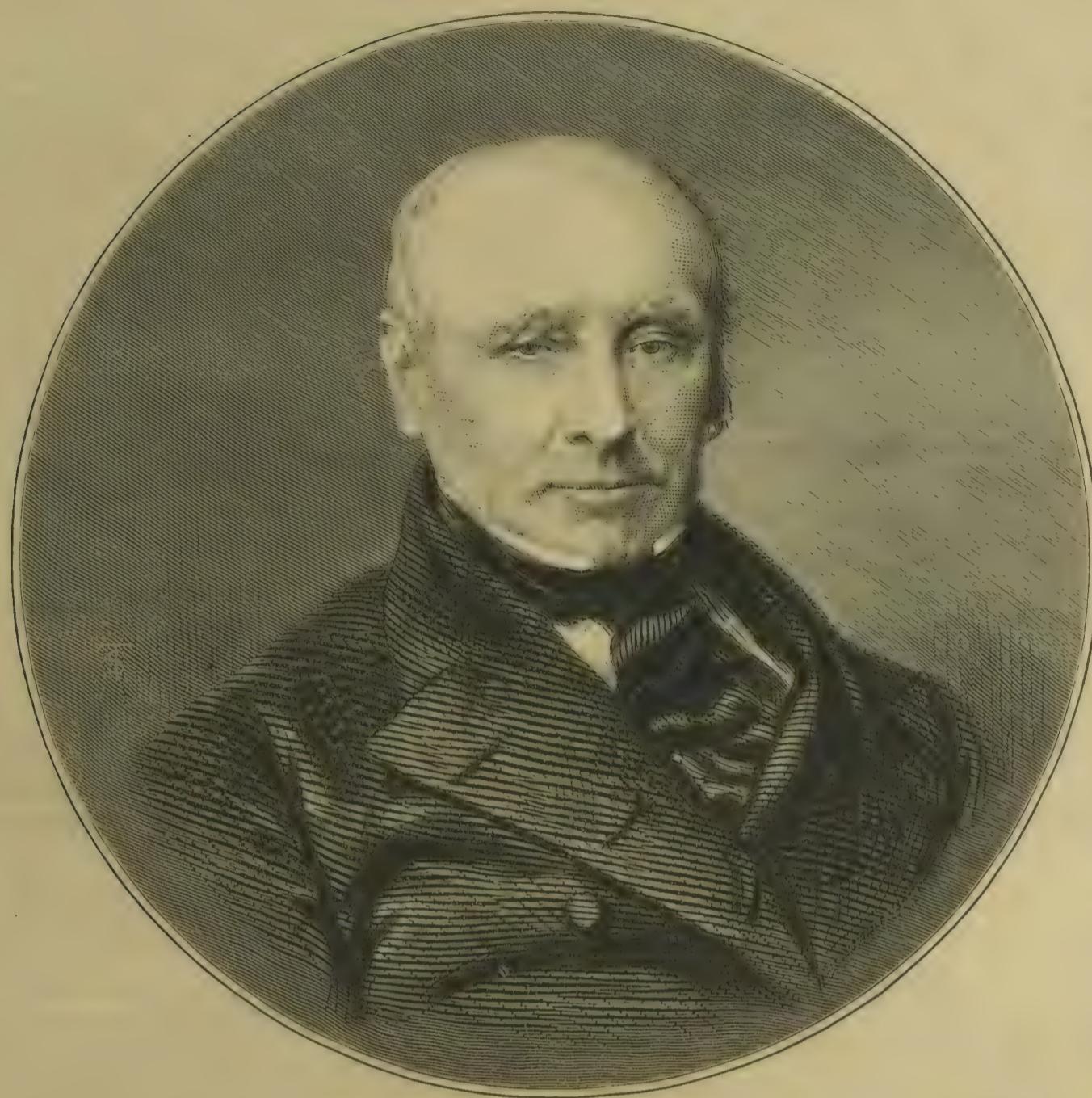
M. Godecharle, the son of a Belgian sculptor, has left 600,000f. for the benefit of Belgian sculptors.

The Belgian Government have decided that the works of foreign artists are to be admitted to the Exhibition of Fine Arts, which is to be held at Brussels in August next.

The annual meeting for the presentation of the report and the yearly drawing of prizes in connection with the Art-Union of London was held, on Tuesday, in the Adelphi Theatre—Lord Houghton presiding. The report stated that £18,926 had been the total of the year's income, the highest amount ever collected by the art-union.



PARIS SPRING FASHIONS.—(SEE PAGE 422.)



THE LATE COUNT BRUNNOW, FOR MANY YEARS RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR IN LONDON.



THE NEW RACECOURSE AT SANDOWN PARK, NEAR ESHER.

## THE LATE COUNT BRUNNOW.

This distinguished Russian Ambassador, better known in England as Baron Brunnow, died a fortnight ago, as was then mentioned, at Darmstadt, where he had resided since his retirement from diplomatic business. Ernest Philip von Brunnow was a German, son of a staff-officer in the King of Saxony's Life Guards, and was born at Dresden, Aug. 31, 1797. Having been educated at the University of Leipzig, he entered the Russian diplomatic service in 1818, at the time of the Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle. Count Capo d'Istria formed a high opinion of his abilities, and intrusted to him at Council Sturzla the task of compiling a civil code for the Government of the Roumanian population of Bessarabia, then a recent conquest. The late Count assisted as Secretary to the Embassy at the Congresses of Troppau, Laybach, and Verona. Count Nesselrode entertained the highest opinion of his talents, showing his confidence by placing him at the head of his own Chancellerie; and the celebrated answer of the Russian Cabinet to the Anglo-French remonstrance at the Treaty of Unkar-Skelessi in 1832 has always been attributed to Count Brunnow. In 1840 he came over to this country to settle the Belgian question, Baron Niemann representing Austria. On his Excellency Count Pozzo di Borgo resigning his post as Russian Ambassador at the Court of St. James's, he was succeeded by Baron Brunnow, as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, which post he filled up to 1854. He was instrumental in carrying out the Treaty of July 15, 1840, on the Eastern question, which united England, Russia, Prussia, and Austria against France. He continued to preserve the most friendly relations between Russia and England till shortly before the diplomatic complications which preceded the Crimean War, when he quitted England for Darmstadt. He returned to England in 1857 as Ambassador, and only relinquished that post in July last. On leaving England he went to his private residence at Darmstadt, where he has since lived in the closest retirement. A few years ago, in recognition of his diplomatic services, he was created a Count of the Russian Empire by the Emperor Alexander. He had been decorated with several orders of knighthood. Countess Brunnow died twelve months ago.

The portrait is from a photograph by Mr. Herbert Watkins, of Torrington-avenue, Camden-road.

## THE SANDOWN PARK RACE-COURSE.

The new racecourse, opened on Thursday week (as noticed in our record of National Sports), is a mile from the Esher Railway station, and fourteen miles by road from London. Here is Sandown Park, which has been converted into an inclosed ground for flat racing, steeplechasing, and various open-air pastimes. The property is nearly all held by Mr. James Millward. The ground is now intersected by white palings, marking out the two courses, and with the leaping-fences, and is commanded by a row of "grand stands." The run round is two miles, less by a hundred yards. The steeplechase course is a remarkably stiff one. There are eleven fences, almost breast-high (some of them very awkward on the landing-side), one lot of hurdles, and a water-jump, with a 4-ft. obstruction at the take-off, and a clear 14 ft. of ditch to get across afterwards. The flat course is a model, and a straight line of eight furlongs is perfectly available. Both courses are capitally in view; there is the slightest possible rise in the run home. Above it rises a terrace, which seems as if it were artificially raised. On this terrace are built the stands, which are detached, and four in number, one for the public, one for subscribers, and their lady friends, one for Royalty, and one for the press, a little beyond the judge's chair. Between the lawns in front of the two large stands is Tattersall's inclosure; and, for convenience of communication with it, the right of the gallery of the subscribers' stand is reserved for the Jockey Club. At the back of Tattersall's is a permanent postal telegraph office; behind that are the weigh-yard and the saddling-rooms for professionals and gentlemen, apart, yet convenient to each other. The stands are amply provided with lounging, dining, and retiring rooms; and on the ground floor of the public stand is a long room with buffets, which can be transformed on occasion into a salon for dancing. Messrs. Bertram and Roberts are the refreshment contractors. One great feature in the park, at the back of the stand, is a knoll, crowned with elm, beech, and pine, which has some resemblance to Goodwood. Here are agreeable walks under overhanging boughs, and in a circular glade a skating-rink is being laid down. This grove is twelve acres in extent. The paddock is a spacious field in the angle of the park by the village road. Hard by, in a sheltered avenue, is a stable of thirty-two loose boxes. Racing is not the only purpose to which the park is to be devoted: the paddock is an admirable site for flower shows; there is plenty of room for cricket and football, and for polo and croquet.

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## THE FATAL BALLOON ASCENT IN FRANCE

Our Paris Correspondent last week related the sad disaster which took place, on Thursday, the 15th ult., in the death of two aeronauts by the effects of the condition of the atmosphere, or of some failure in the apparatus to supply their breathing at an extreme height. M. Gaston Tissandier, an experienced and scientific man in these matters, accompanied by M. Croce-Spinelli, an engineer, aged about thirty, and M. Sivel, a naval officer, somewhat older, ascended in the balloon Zenith from the gasworks at La Villette, a little village in the basin of the Canal de l'Ourcq, a few miles north-east of Paris, and from which, it may be remembered, M. Tissandier set forth on a successful voyage in 1868. The balloon went up at half-past eleven in the forenoon, and, after travelling about 150 miles south-west by south over the departments of the Seine-et-

and uncomfortable. But the object of the excursion was precisely to get into loftier regions and study there the effects of irrespirable air. Sivel therefore suggested that they should rise higher; Tissandier consented, saying that they knew better than he, as they had already made an excursion of the same character; and Croce-Spinelli, who was already very much benumbed, energetically nodded assent. A portion of ballast was thrown overboard, the balloon flew upwards, and the intense heat of the sun, warming and dilating the gas, gave it additional speed. All three men fainted away, and, being unable to preserve themselves by means of oxygen, would have died, had the balloon not commenced to descend, through the loss of some portion of its gas.



M. SIVEL.



M. TISSANDIER (THE SURVIVOR).

Marne, Loiret, and Loire-et-Cher, descended about four in the afternoon, at Ciron, a little place near Le Blanc, in the department of the Indre. The aeronauts were provided with bags of oxygen to apply to their mouths for inhalation when they needed it. Some experiments in the use of this gas had been made by them previously at the Sorbonne; and they had also tried it in an actual balloon ascent last year. But it seems that in this last excursion the rapidity of ascent was such as to bring on immediate numbness and collapse, and render them incapable of using the means of safety which they had in their possession. From the account of the voyage given by M. Gaston Tissandier, the only survivor, it appears that at the height of 5000 metres—which is nearly 16,500 ft., somewhat higher than Mont Blanc—they all three already began to feel oppressed



M. CROCE-SPINELLI.



FUNERAL DISCOURSE AT THE RAILWAY STATION, IN PARIS, ON THE BODIES OF SIVEL AND CROCE-SPINELLI.

The descent was even more rapid than the ascent had been. The balloon fell downwards from the height of 8600 metres, which it had reached; and as they descended into more genial regions the men partially revived. Unfortunately, Croce-Spinelli, noticing the rapidity of the descent, got alarmed, and threw overboard everything he could get hold of, including a heavy iron apparatus for testing the breath. Again the balloon bounded upwards, attaining a height which has not yet been ascertained. Sivel and Croce-Spinelli lost their lives through asphyxia. When taken out of the balloon-car, as it again reached the ground, their faces were black and their mouths full of blood. Tissandier, the survivor, ascribes his safety to the fact that he started with an empty stomach, while the two others had taken a full meal.

The dead bodies of Messrs. Sivel and Croce-Spinelli were conveyed by the Orleans Railway to Paris, where their funeral obsequies were performed on the following Tuesday. At the hour appointed for the solemn ceremonial the goods-yard of the station and its approaches were filled with a sympathising crowd. Pastor Dide conducted the service, and the funeral sermon, touching and eloquent, produced a deep impression in the hushed attitude of his listeners. Not far from where the pastor officiated, and deeply touched with the scene, stood Gaston Tissandier, the sole surviving companion of the lamented aeronauts. Many men eminent in scientific circles had gathered to pay the last tribute of respect to their deceased friends. The Ministers of War and of Marine had sent officers from their respective staffs to represent them. There was a large crowd in the Rue de la Roquette and the Boulevard de la Bastille. The windows were all thronged as the procession passed. It traversed the principal avenue of the Cemetery of Père-la-Chaise to that part of it reserved for Protestants, where the remains were deposited in a provisional vault. Pastor Dide again addressed the assembled mourners. He was followed by Dr. Thulier, who recalled the eminent services rendered by one of the aeronauts (M. Tissandier) during the siege of the capital. M. Hervé Magnon, a member of the Institute, referred to the circumstance that we owed to M. Croce-Spinelli the spectroscopic observations taken at great altitudes now placed on record. Some other addresses were given, in which testimony was borne to the devotion and heroism of these martyrs of science.

#### PARIS FASHIONS.

The costume still reigns supreme. All the new materials brought out this spring have been devised with this view. The plain stuffs are supplemented by a shade of the same bearing some kind of pattern, usually a fine stripe or a check or plaid. The plain material is used for the skirt and the other for the upper part of the costume. This upper part consists of tabliers of most varied shapes, and corsages, the sleeves of which match the skirt. The outdoor toilettes are completed by a dolman of the striped or chequered patterns, for which a trimming, formed of the plain material, is reckoned necessary to establish harmony. These stripes and chequers figure in all colours and all materials—woollen, linen, and silk, not to mention the varied textile combinations of these primary substances, too numerous to record in detail, brought into vogue every spring. Although the chequered patterns have the predominance and threaten as the summer comes on to develop into the brightest tartans, stripes are still in high favour for linen materials; and such neutral tints as terre de Sienne, sepia, and slate grey predominate at present. Costumes showing two different shades of the same colour are also worn. These may be composed of two distinct materials; but if silk and wool or silk and linen are used in combination the skirt and sleeves must always be of the former, and the tunic and tablier of either of the latter. Foulards will be much worn, being very suitable for the tunic tablier. Beaded jackets of any description have quite gone out, though the corsage armure is in universal favour. If any mantles or jackets are worn they are short-sleeved dolmans of black faille. Fichus and scarves of embroidered tulle and tunic tabliers of the same will be much worn as the weather gets warmer, and it is once more asserted that a serious attempt is to be made to revive the cashmere shawls of thirty years ago. For carriage-toilettes the "robe unie," of rich materials, fitting very tightly to the bust, and with a tablier equally close-fitting, and a voluminous train falling in heavy folds is most esteemed. The tablier is slightly trimmed with very rich passementerie or lace, and a scarf is knotted behind. The dresses are tighter than ever in front, and, as pockets can no longer be contrived in the tablier, bags and purses of the most fanciful patterns, recalling the gipsies of the Middle Ages, are worn suspended from the waist. Black velvet ribbon is almost universally employed as an ornament in the shape of bows, bands, ruches, &c. Opera cloaks are made of Indian cashmere. For ball-dresses the latest novelty is a double shoulder strap; they are usually trimmed with a profusion of flowers. To generalise:—Morning dresses for outdoors are worn just touching the ground, for promenades and visits with half-trains. All are tight in front and at the sides. Sleeves are tight and trimmed with ruches and bouillonnés. Corsages are plain, tight-fitting, and, as a rule, without any other trimming than a collar. Dresses are fastened down the back to make them fit more tightly. The bonnets retain the shapes in vogue during the winter, though they are rather larger and are worn more on the back of the head. Crêpe of the palest shades of pink, blue, and yellow is the most fashionable material at present. Strings are things of the past. For trimmings velvet and damasked ribbon have taken the place of frills. Jet is also used. The chief trimming, however, is flowers, which have never been worn in such profusion. Immense wreaths, very full in front and drooping almost to the waist behind, seem to crush the bonnet on the head. These are displacing feathers. Amongst the minor novelties may be noted large clasps of oxydised silver, three of which are used to fasten the front of a jacket or dolman.

#### THE ILLUSTRATION.

**Fig. 1. Walking Dress.**—Costume of violet taffeta. Sleeves of violet velvet with taffeta cuffs trimmed with a band and bow of velvet with hanging ends. The apron trimmed with a deep band of violet velvet and a kilted plait, and finished off with a large velvet bow. Chapeau of black straw, trimmed with black lace, jet, and violet velvet. Violet feather.

**Fig. 2. Walking Dress.**—Jacket of black gros grain with lace trimming. Dress of striped Havannah. The apron bordered with chocolate taffetas. A deep bouilloné of chocolate taffetas round the front of the dress, finishing off in the folds behind. Bows of chocolate taffeta. Chapeau of brown straw, trimmed to correspond.

**Fig. 3. Walking Dress.**—Corsage and tunic of iron-grey cashmere. The skirt of the tunic looped up very far back and trimmed with large bows of black faille. Sleeves of black faille. Skirt of black faille, trimmed with five flounces deepening behind so as to form a half train. Chapeau of black faille, trimmed with jet. Black velvet bow, grey feathers, and rose.

**Fig. 4. Dinner Dress.**—Cuirass bodice of steel-blue satin.

Apron and train of white corded silk, with kilted plait round the edge, looped up on one side by a large bow, and on the other by a bunch of yellow roses, prolonged to form a garland across the body. Under-skirt of steel-blue satin trimmed with rows of bouillonnés.

**Fig. 5. Walking Dress.**—Tablier and cuirass of figured net. Skirt of rose-mauve taffeta. Chapeau of rose-mauve velvet, the front lined with jet ornaments. Pale mauve feather.

**Fig. 6. Dinner Dress of Blue Satin.**—The front of the skirt formed of bands of blonde lace and bouillonnés of blue satin alternately. High body, trimmed in front and at the cuffs of the sleeves with blonde lace. Train of blue satin edged with a double flounce, deeply scalloped. Broad ceinture, formed of plissés of tulle and bands of satin, knotted very low behind. Tufts of apple-blossoms on the corsage, cuffs, and skirt.

**Fig. 7. Walking Dress of grey beige.**—Fichu of embroidered tulle. Cravate directoire. Chapeau of white straw, trimmed with roses and a garland of may blossoms.

#### MUSIC.

At the Royal Italian Opera repetitions of works, cast as recently noticed, have prevailed since our last record. The second appearance this season of Mdlle. Albani took place on Thursday week, when her fine singing, as the heroine in "Lucia di Lammermoor," again elicited general admiration. Signor de Sanctis was to have appeared for the second time, but was suddenly replaced as Edgardo by Signor Pavani, who sang with great effect. The cast was otherwise also as on previous occasions.

On the next evening the opera was "Fra Diavolo," in which, as Lady Coburg, Mdlle. Scalchi's rich voice and finished style were important accessories. As the brigand chief Signor Naudin was as forcible as ever; and as Lord Coburg Signor Ciampi's peculiar humour was as redundant as of old. Mdlle. Smeroschi appears more favourably in other parts than in that of Zerlina. The two ruffians, Beppe and Giacomo, were again admirably personated by Signors Tagliafico and Capponi.

"La Figlia del Reggimento" was repeated on Saturday, with Mdlle. Marimon as Maria, as in the performance of the previous Saturday, already noticed.

The operas announced for this week were "Guglielmo Tell" on Monday, "Un Ballo in Maschera" on Tuesday, "Don Giovanni" on Thursday, "Il Flauto Magico" on Friday, and "Rigoletto" this (Saturday) evening.

The production of Wagner's "Lohengrin" is fixed for May 8, and on the following Tuesday Madame Adelina Patti is to make her first appearance this season in "Dinorah."

The first of this year's concerts in the Floral Hall, adjoining the Royal Italian Opera House, took place last Saturday afternoon, when a long selection, chiefly operatic, was performed by many of the principal artists and the choristers of the Royal Italian Opera. Among various interesting (although familiar) features, the fine singing of Mdlles. Albani and Marimon was particularly noticeable. Sir J. Benedict, Signor Vianesi, and Signor Bevignani were the conductors.

At Her Majesty's Opera two successful débuts (one especially so) took place last week. On the Thursday Mdlle. Pernini made her first appearance as Susanna in "Le Nozze di Figaro," and met with a deservedly favourable reception. The lady's voice is a genuine soprano of agreeable quality. She intonates and phrases well, and her performance throughout was much applauded, particularly in her two arias, "Venite inginocchiatevi" and "Deh vieni non tardar," the latter of which, with its preliminary recitative, was especially well delivered. As the Count, Signor de Reschi made his entrée, and was warmly welcomed; his delivery of the fine aria, "Vedro mentr' io sospiro," having been especially applauded. Madame Trebbeli-Bettini gave the music of Cherubino with the same charm of voice and style as heretofore, and had to repeat the canzone, "Voi che sapete;" another important feature in the cast having been the fine performance of Mdlle. Titien as the Countess. The duet for this character and Susanna, "Sull' aria," was another encore; a third having been the duet, "La ci darem," for Susanna and the Count. Signor Galassi, as Figaro, sang better than he acted, his delivery of the air, "Non piu andrai," having been much applauded. The cast was more or less efficiently completed by Madame Demeric-Lablache as Marcellina, Signor Costa as Bartolo, Signor Rinaldini as Basilio, &c.

Saturday brought forward Mdlle. Anna de Belocca, the Russian contralto, of whom much has been said and from whom much was expected—the result having justified the anticipations that were raised. The lady is both young and handsome, and she possesses a voice of exceptional range and compass. To the lower notes and sympathetic quality of tone of a contralto are superadded the upper scale and brilliancy of a mezzo-soprano (almost of a high soprano)—the thorough command of more than two octaves having several times been proved by Mdlle. de Belocca. Her delivery of the opening cavatina, "Una voce," especially of the florid concluding portion, at once established her success, which was enhanced by her fine singing in the lesson scene, in which she introduced an expressive Russian air—Solové—and the Brindisi, "Il segreto," from "Lucrezia Borgia;" each of which was enthusiastically applauded, the latter having been encored. With the rare natural and acquired advantages possessed by Mdlle. de Belocca, she can scarcely fail to realise a success here similar to that which she has recently obtained in Paris. As Almaviva, Signor Brignoli made his second appearance, and was as well received as on his recent débüt as Lionello in "Marta." Signor Catalani was the Figaro, as in last season's performances of Rossini's comic chef-d'œuvre; and the other characters were filled by Madame Demeric-Lablache (Berta), Signor Zoboli (Bartolo), Signor Costa (Basilio), Signor Rinaldi (Fiorello), &c.

On Monday "Lucrezia Borgia" was repeated; on Tuesday "Lucia di Lammermoor" included the first appearance this season of Signor Fancelli, as Edgardo; and the third appearance of Mdlle. Elena Varesi, who, as Lucia, confirmed the favourable impression made by her two previous performances in "Rigoletto."

For Thursday, a repetition of "Il Barbiere di Siviglia" was announced, with the second appearance of Mdlle. de Belocca; and to-night (Saturday) Mdlle. Varesi is to repeat her performance as Lucia.

The twenty-fourth season of the New Philharmonic Concerts opened well, at St. James's Hall, last Saturday afternoon, when Joachim Raff's symphony (No. 5), entitled "Leonore," was very effectively played by the fine orchestra engaged at these concerts. The work (composed in illustration of Bürger's well-known poem) has already been spoken of by us in reference to its performance at a Crystal Palace concert last autumn. Each portion of it was warmly applauded on Saturday, and the march had to be repeated. The other instrumental pieces were Bennett's overture, "The Wood Nymphs," Rossini's to "La Gazza Ladra," Beethoven's concerto in G major and Chopin's "Scherzo" in B flat, both finely played by Mdlle. Marie Krebs. Mdlle. Johanna Levier sang Mozart's aria, "Zeffiretti" (from "Idomeneo"), and, with still greater

effect, two German lieder by Schubert and Brahms. Mr. Ganz and Dr. Wylde alternated the duties of conductor.

The close of the nineteenth series of Saturday afternoon concerts at the Crystal Palace, already recorded, was supplemented, as heretofore, by a special performance for the benefit of Mr. Manns, the conductor. This took place on Saturday last, when Dr. Hans von Bülow gave a magnificent performance of Raff's fine pianoforte concerto; another successful instrumental solo (in this case, only as regards the execution) having been a concert-piece by Herr Jules de Swert, performed by himself, with rare excellence of tone and mechanism. The programme included the prelude, bridal procession, and introduction to the third act of "Lohengrin" (the last-named movement encored), Beethoven's overture to "Fidelio," Mendelssohn's Scotch symphony, and vocal pieces sung by Madame Blanche Cole, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Mr. Santley. Mr. Manns was warmly greeted by a very numerous audience.

Three of the eight concerts of the Philharmonic Society's sixty-third season have now been given. The programme of the third, on Monday evening, opened with Mendelssohn's overture, "Melusine," and included Schumann's symphony in B flat (No. 1) and Rubinstein's concerto for violin. This last-named piece was splendidly played by Herr Wilhelmj, who also gave a romance of his own and a paraphrase of a nocturne of Chopin. Mdlle. Elena Corani was the vocalist.

The second matinée of the Musical Union, directed by Mr. John Ella, took place on Tuesday, when M. Duvernoy was the solo pianist and Signor Papini again the leading violinist.

A grand concert was given at St. James's Hall, on Wednesday evening, in honour of the installation of the Prince of Wales. The programme comprised a varied selection of music, performed by the principal members of Her Majesty's Opera. Signor Li Calsi and Mr. F. H. Cowen were the conductors.

That sterling pianist Miss Agnes Zimmerman gave her annual evening concert at St. James's Hall, on Thursday, when the programme included her own clever sonata for piano and violin; Schumann's "Etudes Symphoniques," for piano solo; Beethoven's sonata, for piano and violoncello (in A); and Schubert's first pianoforte trio (in B flat). Miss Zimmerman's associates were Herr Straus (violin) and Herr Daubert (violoncello).

The Royal Albert Hall Amateur Orchestral Society (conducted by Mr. George Mount) gave its fourth concert (the last of the season) on Saturday, when the performances were in aid of the funds of the Royal Albert Orphan Asylum.

Mr. J. C. Ward and Mr. J. G. Calcott gave an evening concert at St. James's Hall on Thursday week, when a varied selection of music was performed, including some fine partsing by Mr. Henry Leslie's choir. Mr. Ward and Mr. Calcott have long been favourably known as skilful accompanists—respectively on the organ and the pianoforte—at Mr. Leslie's concerts; and both proved their ability as solo players on this occasion at the last-named instrument and the harmonium, besides having acted as conductors.

Music will be an important feature in the proceedings at the opening of the Alexandra Palace to-day (Saturday), when a grand concert will be given, under the direction of Sir Michael Costa, and with the co-operation of the principal artists of Her Majesty's Opera, largely reinforced from other sources.

The first of Mr. Charles Hallé's new series of pianoforte recitals is to take place, at St. James's Hall, next Friday. The close of the Sacred Harmonic Society's forty-third season was to take place yesterday (Friday) evening, with a performance of Sir M. Costa's "Eli"—Mesdames L. Sherrington and Patey, Messrs. V. Rigby, Santley, and L. Thomas having been announced as the solo vocalists. Two supplemental concerts are to be given—"St. Paul" is to be repeated on May 14, and "Israel in Egypt" on May 21.

A concert d'invitation will be given by Mrs. Dutton Cook (Miss Linda Scates), associate of the Royal Academy of Music, on Wednesday evening next, May 5, at the Beethoven Rooms, Harley-street. Mrs. Dutton Cook will play, among other examples of composers classical and modern, the late Sir Sterndale Bennett's poetic and dramatic sonata, "The Maid of Orleans," and the concert will receive the assistance of Mr. Wiener (violin), Miss Reimar, Miss Gertrude Richardson, Miss Mary Davis (Welsh Choral Scholar at the Royal Academy of Music), and Mr. Howells. Mr. Walter Macfarren will preside as conductor, and will play, with Mr. Dutton Cook, Mendelssohn's pianoforte duet (op. 92), allegro brillante.

#### THEATRES.

Two somewhat important events have occurred during the past week—viz., the reopening of the Holborn Theatre, by Mr. Horace Wigan, under the title of "The Mirror," and the representation of a new farcical comedy by Mr. W. S. Gilbert, produced at the St. James's.

Mr. H. Wigan has staked his fortunes on a revival of one of Mr. Tom Taylor's pieces, called "The Hidden Hand," which, a few years ago, the manager produced at the Olympic, with a favourable result. It will be recollected that the drama was an adaptation from a French piece by MM. Denney and Charles Edmond, written for the Ambigu Comique twelve years ago. The period of action is in the reign of James II., and the scene is laid in Wales, at Penarvon Castle. Muriel, the daughter of Lady Penarvon, is in love with Caerleon; but her grandmother favours the King's project, which is to marry the noble young lady to another, and seeks to poison her by administering poison furtively, the hand of the guilty agent being only visible as it distils the mortal venom into her victim's fever-draught. The crime is discovered, and the stern old criminal then administers to herself the fatal potion. Curiously enough, the title of this play is a misnomer; for, as will have been inferred, the guilty "hand" is not "hidden," but revealed, the figure of the person to whom it belongs being alone concealed behind the curtain which envelops her. The part of the tragic grandmother, Lady Gryffyd, was admirably supported by Mrs. Fairfax. The scenery of the revival was in all respects satisfactory. The play was preceded by a new farce, by Mr. C. L. Kenney, entitled "Maids of Honour." The scene lies at Hampton Court in the reign of William and Mary, and the plot consists of the intrigues put in motion by one Marian Varley (Miss Kate Meredith) in order to her becoming a Maid of Honour. The piece presents several courtly pictures, and its incidents are sufficiently lively and amusing. The performances concluded with a new farce, by Mr. A. Maltby, entitled "Make Yourself at Home," in which Mr. David Fisher supports the part of an adventurer, named Flamingo Gull, who, on the strength of a letter, assumes the name of another, the rightful heir to some property which, after all, Mr. Gull fails in obtaining. Mr. Fisher made the most of the character, and secured the success of the production.

The new comedy by Mr. Gilbert, produced at the St. James's, which is entitled "Tom Cobb," excited a considerable degree of merriment in the audience, and may in every way be regarded as a success. The title rôle is sustained by Mr. E. W. Royce—an impudent surgeon, in love with Miss Matilda O'Fipp (Miss Edith Challis), the daughter of an adventurer named Colonel O'Fipp (Mr. Clifford Cooper), whose acceptances and IOUs have for some time formed a considerable portion

of the currency, and who has become accustomed to pass his daughter with his bills. Tom Cobb has a successful friend in the profession, to whom he did scholarly service at college, but who repays him rather sourly. Whiffle (Mr. Edgar Bruce), not only becomes Tom's rival for the hand of Matilda, but so contrives that Tom should retire from the scene, and be thought to have departed this life. When he returns Cobb finds his identity disputed; nevertheless, he ultimately compromises the matter by receiving a weekly sum from the Colonel, and assumes the name and title of Major-General Fitzpatrick. A new group of characters now enters, the members of an aesthetic family, who accept the supposed major as a poet, and the unseen correspondent of Caroline Effingham, whose romantic disposition leads her to accept him as her "poet soldier and her minstrel-boy." Miss Litton, as Caroline, was charmingly declamatory, and indeed all the performers in this lively drama made the most of the fustian element, and rioted in caricature. The piece will, no doubt, secure a prolonged run.

At the Gaiety the system of revivals is continued, and on Monday the comedy of "Much Ado About Nothing" was performed, with Miss Ada Cavendish in the part or Beatrice. The powers of the actress have lately increased, and the portraiture of the character was in all respects highly finished and thoroughly effective. Mr. Hermann Vezin made an excellent Benedick. Miss Furtado was Hero, and Mr. Ryder Leonato. Mr. Righton, as Dogberry, was respectable; but Mr. J. G. Taylor, as Verges, was excellent.

At the Charing Cross Mr. John S. Clarke reappeared on Monday, and resumed his celebrated parts of Major Wellington de Boots in the comedy of "The Widow Hunt," and Toodles in the well-known farce. Mr. Clarke was well received, and acted with all his usual vivacity and fun-provoking ingenuity. The house was well attended.

Not alone at Stratford-on-Avon and at the Urban Club was Shakespeare's birthday celebrated, on Friday, the 23rd ult., but at Drury Lane there was a performance of "As You Like It," with Miss Helen Faucit in the character of Rosalind. At the Surrey Theatre, also, the anniversary of that great event was held in remembrance. Mr. Holland, "the people's caterer," had arranged a selection from the poet's dramas of the most stirring and powerful scenes, the principal parts being supported by Mr. H. Marston, Mr. Creswick, and Mr. Forrester. The experiment was perfectly successful, the house being crowded, and the applause marked with extraordinary enthusiasm, amounting to rapture.

#### MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

The already extensive series of "The Royal Edition of Operas," published by Messrs. Boosey and Co., has been still further enlarged by the addition of "L'Elisir d'Amore," the masterpiece of Donizetti in the style of comic opera. The work is published in the same form (large octavo), and at the same low price, as the other volumes of the series; an English translation (by Mr. C. L. Kenney) being added to the original Italian text. The musical portion is well and carefully edited by Mr. J. Pittman.

M. Leococq's popular comic opera "La Fille de Madame Angot" has also been published in the "Royal Edition of Operas." The original French text is supplemented by the English version of Mr. H. J. Byron.

Messrs. Hammond and Co. (late Jullien's) have long been specially known for their numerous publications of dance-music, their catalogue containing a vast quantity of the productions of Strauss, Lamer, Labitzky, Gung'l, and other foreign composers. The publishers have recently added to their stock some brilliant pieces of this class by Georges Lamothe, among which may be specified "Rêve Doré," "Or et Azur," and "Les Delices"—all waltzes characterised by well-marked rhythm. Messrs. Hammond and Co. do not limit themselves to dance-music, as is proved by their issue of several agreeable pianoforte pieces not of this kind. Among these are "Farewell to the Alps," a pretty fantasia, in Swiss style, by Carl Boehm; "A Bientôt," a melodious nocturne (No. 2), by Alfred Sergeant; "Thauperlen," a brilliant (but not excessively difficult) fantasia, by Wilhelm Lege; "La Péti," a fanciful and pleasing caprice impromptu, by Jules Philpot; "Speranza," a flowing mélodie, by Jules Cohen; and "Sous les Drapeaux," a spirited fanfare, by Georges Lamothe, in which the martial tone is well preserved. Messrs. Hammond have also published a memoir of Josef Gung'l and a list of his dance-music—some of which, and his conducting of it, were, it will be remembered, features at the Covent-Garden Promenade Concerts of last autumn.

From Mr. Joseph Williams, of Berners-street, we have some agreeable pianoforte pieces in the drawing-room style. "Nuit Etoilée" and "Sous les Bois," by Auguste Durand (the first a reverie, the other a caprice), are well calculated to display a pianist's expressive and executive powers, without any excessive demands on the latter. We have previously noticed some meritorious pianoforte music by Charles Neustedt (published by Mr. Williams), and have now to mention some effective transcriptions, in which popular and classical subjects are arranged with much taste. Among these are the national Scotch air "Robin Adair," extracts from Haydn's "Seasons," and "Plainte Moresque," one of several characteristic guitar pieces by Jacques Bosch.

Among various recent publications by Messrs. Weeks and Co. are some "Short Voluntaries," arranged by Mr. E. H. Turpin, who has done good service by producing some interesting extracts from comparatively unknown works by eminent composers. Thus, the third book of this work contains two specimens by the Russian Bortniansky, celebrated for his church music, besides pieces by the Abbé Stadler and Friedrich Schneider. These are all adapted for the organ, with an independent pedal part, and directions as to the changes of stops. The same firm has also published "The Cambridge Concert Studies for the Pianoforte," by Mr. Horton C. Allison. These consist of three pieces, respectively entitled "Mountain Echoes," "L'Allegro," and "Il Penseroso." The first is a canon in the octave, the second a fugue on a single subject, and the third a double fugue. In each case Mr. Allison has manifested a high degree of skill in the devices of counterpoint.

A project is on foot for the establishment of an annual exhibition of potatoes, the immediate promoters of the movement being Mr. Peter M'Kinlay and Mr. Shirley Hibberd. For the present one great exhibition of potatoes will be held as an experiment, and in the event of success attending the endeavour the exhibition will be developed into a permanent institution. A committee, under the presidency of Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Ellis, with Mr. James Abbiss for vice-president, have made arrangements with the directors of the Alexandra Palace, Muswell-hill, for holding the first potato exhibition there on Sept. 29 and 30 next. The company, through their managing director, Sir Edward Lee, have contributed £30 to the prize-fund, which already amounts to £100.

#### SCIENTIFIC RESULTS OF THE MONTH.

The new method of toughening glass lately discovered in France, whereby the strength and usefulness of that material are enormously increased without impairing its transparency or in any way altering its appearance is certainly one of the greatest discoveries of the present generation, and promises to be productive of the most important results. Specimens of the new glass are shown by the agents of the inventor, Messrs. Abel Rey and Brothers, in Mincing-lane, and, having lately examined and tested these specimens, we are able to speak of their qualities with corresponding confidence. To the eye there is nothing to distinguish this glass from any other glass; and objects of glass of different colours were shown. These were thrown to the ceiling of a high office and allowed to fall thence upon the floor without breaking. But as the floor was covered with kaptulicon, which we thought might somewhat break the fall, we thought it desirable to test some of the specimens with a hammer. Accordingly, we took a piece of toughened window glass, about five inches square, and, having projected one corner about two inches over the edge of a table, we struck the overhanging part several times with an iron hammer, such as carpenters use, but without breaking the glass; and the hammer seemed to rebound from the glass in the same way as it would do from a sheet of horn. Finally, by a very hard blow the glass was broken. But the fracture was quite different from that of ordinary glass, as, instead of the piece being merely broken off or severed into a few fragments, the cracks extended in a minutely reticulated form over the whole surface of the glass, which thereupon broke up, not into splinters, but into minute crystals, resembling large-grained crystalline sugar. The toughened glass cannot be cut by the diamond even when ground down to half its thickness, so that the change in the glass is not superficial, but extends throughout its substance. This change is produced merely by heating the glass in an oven to near the softening point and then immersing it in grease or oil. Not only is the glass toughened in regard to mechanical strains, but it loses its brittleness from the application of heat and cold. Lamp-glasses, saucepans, retorts, and vessels of every kind exposed to heat, as well as cups, jugs, plates, and other articles used in domestic economy, may, therefore, be beneficially made of this glass, which may either be made opaque to resemble porcelain or transparent, as is judged preferable. We understand that a company is to be got up to work the English patent. The invention is one that must speedily make its way, and it has an immense field in nearly every department of the arts which it can beneficially occupy.

Some important results are beginning to come in from the late eclipse observations. Dr. Schuster, the chief of the eclipse party in Siam, has apparently succeeded in photographing the spectra, both of the upper and lower parts of the sun's atmosphere, and it has long been known that images may be obtained by photography which cannot be got by direct observation. The constituents of the sun's atmosphere, taken as a whole, have long been known from spectroscopic observation; but it has been more lately discovered that these constituents do not form a homogeneous mixture, but are assortable by gravity into layers, of which hydrogen takes the highest place, and iron and nickel the lowest, the other substances being arranged in the order of their old atomic weights; but the presence of silver and gold has not yet been discovered. During the eclipse observations in 1871 it was found that while in the lower regions of the solar atmosphere the records of the spectroscope and of photography agreed, yet in the higher regions, or what has been called the "coronal atmosphere," photography gave an extension and details which the spectroscope could not reach, simply because the photographic plate was more sensitive than the eye. Since 1871 it has been suggested that the metalloids constitute a group outside of the metallic atmosphere, and it has been inferred that it is the spectra of these substances which photography reveals. The important question hence arises whether the substances which can withstand the intense heat of the central regions without dissociation are not the true elements, while those ranged by gravity nearer to the circumference may not be of a complex character? Such an inquiry has important bearings beyond the limits of astronomy. In the sun we have a continuous experiment showing the relative vapour densities of at least twenty metals.

A lecture on the absolute distinction between living and non-living matter has been delivered before the College of Physicians by Dr. Beale, in which he maintains that there are certain phenomena characteristic of all living matter, which are included under the terms nutrition, growth, formation, multiplication, which are not physical, and which are not explicable by any physical law; and he concludes that man will never know the ultimate structure and arrangement of atoms of living matter. He consequently divides phenomena into vital phenomena and physical phenomena, which classification no doubt represents the present state of our knowledge. But the question to be considered is whether vital may not be resolved into physical phenomena, which would obviously be a simplification of them. Dr. Beale's arguments to the contrary seem to us singularly narrow and inconsequential. Meanwhile, a most important discussion on the "germ theory of disease" has been going on at the Pathological Society, and the views of Dr. Bastian have been ably supported by Dr. MacLagan and by Dr. Dougall, of Glasgow. We are glad to see medical men devoting themselves to such inquiries instead of relying upon the oracular empiricism formerly in vogue. Meanwhile it appears to us that a paper recently read before the Microscopical Society invalidates the conclusions derived from one of Dr. Bastian's most striking experiments, as the germs of some monads were found to be proof against a temperature of 300 deg. Fahrenheit.

Salsalilic acid is now being tried as an antiseptic in the place of carbolic acid. It has little taste, and in *Dingler's Journal* it is stated that M. Kolbe lately took doses of one gramme per day without inconvenient results. Externally, a solution of a gramme per kilogramme of water does not irritate the skin when used as a hot bath. Dr. Thorowgood states in the *Lancet* that he has lately administered phosphorated cod-liver oil in consumption with beneficial results. Probably in other ailments, such as psoas abscess, it might prove beneficial.

An interesting paper, by Mr. Spiller, on recent advances in photography, has been read before the Society of Arts, in which it is stated that, beyond the general recognition of liberal proportions of bromides and more alcohol than were formerly used, the composition of photographic collodion remains much the same as in former years. Cadmium salts are now in common use as sensitizers, and more attention is paid to the quality of the pyroxiline employed, while the emulsion processes are gaining ground from the fact of their enabling the operator to dispense with the nitrate bath. The introduction of nitrate of uranium, together with the silver, has been recommended as giving greater sensitiveness. But this end is said to be equally attained by tinting the collodion film. The albumen and beer process of Capt. Abney, R.E., has done good service in securing photographs of the recent transit of Venus. In photographic printing the most successful processes have been

the Woodburytype, the Albertype, and the collographic process of Messrs. Spencer and Co. In the Albert process a thick glass plate is levelled and flooded with a liberal supply of chromated gelatine, which, when set, is exposed to light under a negative. The upper surface is then acted upon by water to dissolve the gelatine not affected by the light, and the residual gelatine, hardened by an astringent, is used as a printing block, the ink being applied by a roller for each impression. By the use of gum resins a stippled surface is obtained. In the Woodbury process the gelatine die is pressed between metal plates, which leaves an impression on the metal that is printed from with a warm gelatinous ink. The gelatine relief gives admirable casts in plaster of Paris. It was stated during the discussion which ensued that the Woodbury method of taking metallic impressions was copied from Bradbury's plan of taking impressions of fern-leaves and seaweeds by the same method.

We have received a letter from Miss Anna J. Gurney objecting to the classification of her father's steam-carriage with other steam-carriages of early date, and forwarding a pamphlet, in which Sir Goldsworthy Gurney claims to be the inventor of the steam-jet now common in locomotives. The early steam-carriages, while exhibiting much mechanical ability, were defective in many respects, especially in the boiler; and it is very doubtful whether, even if they were to be now reproduced, they would be found to be a mechanical success, while commercially they would certainly be a failure. The resistance to traction on good common roads is about one thirty-sixth of the load at low speeds. On railways the resistance at low speeds is about one three-hundredth of the load, or only about one tenth of the resistance encountered on roads. How, then, could road-locomotives be expected to compete with railway-locomotives in the cheap conveyance of passengers and goods? The experiments of Trevithick in Cornwall on road-engines were preceded by those of Murdoch, also made in Cornwall, in the last century; and a model of Murdoch's road-locomotive, remarkable for its simplicity, was shown by Messrs. James Watt and Co. at the great Exhibition of 1851. We think that Gurney's claim to be the practical originator of the steam-jet is fairly established in the pamphlet before us. Certainly, without such an adjunct Stephenson's Rocket could not have succeeded at Rainhill; and it appears to be beyond doubt that the blast was not applied in the Rocket as first constructed, but was afterwards copied from Hackworth's engine, the blast for which, we are here informed, was supplied by Gurney.

#### THE ALEXANDRA PALACE AND PARK.

The opening of this complete, attractive, and variously furnished place of public entertainment at Muswell-hill, Hornsey, will take place on the day of our present publication. It will be attended by the Lord Mayor and sheriffs, with the wardens of the principal city companies, in civic state, their escort being a troop of the Hon. Artillery Company's Light Cavalry. Invitations have also been sent to the mayors of the chief provincial towns. The grand concert, by members of her Majesty's Italian Opera Company, conducted by Sir Michael Costa, will commence at three o'clock, in the grand central hall. There is said to be a very large demand for season tickets, one cause of which is the exceptional advantage afforded to ticket-holders of a right to participate in the Art Union distribution of prizes.

A survey of the palace and grounds and a glance at the year's programme which Sir Edward Lee has issued make us confident in believing that nothing will be wanting to secure for the Alexandra Palace a complete success. After the opening day we are to have race-meetings, flower-shows, horso and cab shows, and general fete days in rapid succession. The perfection of cultivation in all kinds of flowers, a taste for which is now generally encouraged in England, will be displayed in the nurseries and gardens scattered over 250 acres of what is naturally a very beautiful park. There is a lake, and upon its water is a fleet of pleasure-boats under charge of an experienced waterman. From an island in the centre of the lake the pyrotechnic displays will take place. In one part of the grounds a skating-rink will be opened, and in another have been erected a commodious gymnasium and a swimming and diving bath.

The covered gardens and the noble array of palms in the grand conservatory afford a refreshing relief to the eye. But two of the most favourite outdoor resorts will be the Grove, historically associated with the name of Dr. Johnson; and the Japanese Village, the same which delighted visitors to Vienna in 1873, and has been reconstructed by Japanese workmen. The idea of actually representing the domestic life of remote nations has been equally well carried out within the building, where, on each side of the main entrance-porch, at the Wood-green end, are models, the one of a Moorish and the other of an Egyptian house of the present day.

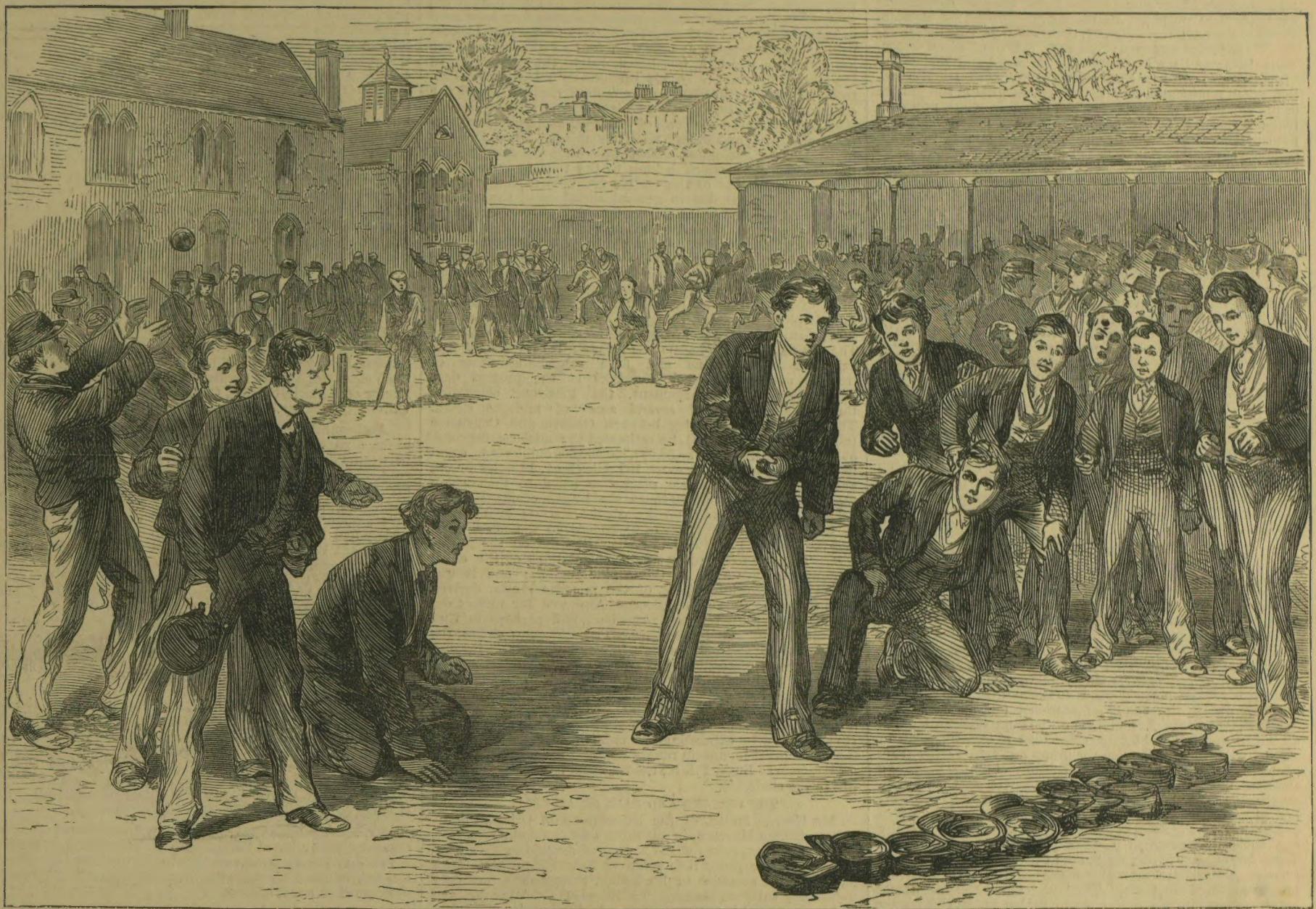
Not only are the directors of the Alexandra Palace Company fortunate in the possession of so fine a building and so beautiful a park, devoted to public purposes; but they have also 300 acres of land adjoining the park on the north side, which have been plotted for building purposes on a carefully considered scheme, and the various sites upon it are rapidly finding purchasers. Those who may reside in the houses to be built upon this land will enjoy special advantages, beyond that of dwelling in one of the healthiest and most convenient suburbs of London.

The Greek Easter has fallen this year a month after our own, and on Saturday night, at 11.30, the "high and great Sunday of the Pasch" was kept at the chapel of the Russian Embassy, in Welbeck-street, with an elaborate service.

A large number of valuable and important identifications are newly advanced or supported in the April quarterly statement, just issued, of the Palestine Exploration Fund. Among them comes, first and most important, the site of Bethabara, the place where John baptised; the name is still preserved in one of the many previously unknown fords of the Jordan discovered in the course of the survey. It is illustrative of the value of the new map that it will show no fewer than fifty of these fords, against eight in the best map at present existing. The Tower of Ader, the site of Jacob's camp, is proposed to be identified with the Shepherd's Plain, near Bethlehem. Lieutenant Conder proposes sites also for the Valley of Blessing and the town of Bezeth; he has traced Pilate's Aqueduct to its conclusion; and furnishes an accurate survey of Tell Jezer, where M. Ganneau found the now famous inscription marking the ancient Levitical boundaries. The number contains also a drawing of the mountain where Lieutenant Conder found the Altar of Ed; an account of the recent excavations in Jerusalem conducted by the Germans; of the discoveries and excavations in connection with the first wall of the city, by Mr. Henry Maudslay; and important papers by Major Wilson and Captain Warren, the latter giving his reconstruction of the Temple of Herod. The survey party is now in Philistia. The total amount of work done up to the present is nearly 4000 square miles.



THE FREEMASONS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.



BOYS OF THE ROYAL MASONIC SCHOOL AT PLAY.



INMATES OF THE ROYAL MASONIC INSTITUTION FOR THE AGED AND WIDOWS.

### THE FREEMASONS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

As a matter of some interest, just now, in connection with the ceremony at the Royal Albert Hall on Wednesday last, we give two more illustrations of the Royal Masonic Institutions for benevolent purposes in the neighbourhood of London. Views of the buildings—namely, the Girls' School at Battersea, Wandsworth-common; the Boys' School at Wood Green, Tottenham; and the Institution for the Aged and Widows, at Croydon, appeared in our last week's paper, with an illustration which represented some groups of the girls in the garden or playground of their school. The two Engravings now contributed are those respectively showing the fireside and tea-pot comforts of some old people in their asylum at Croydon, and the youthful sports of some of the boys after school hours at Wood Green. The system of management, the past history, and the ordinary statistics of these excellent institutions were set forth last week. Having mentioned the success of the girls at the Cambridge Local Examinations, we should likewise state that, from the boys' school also eighteen candidates were presented, of whom sixteen passed, two of them in the senior class, and three with honours. This was the highest proportion of success attained at any of the London centres for those examinations. The Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution for Aged Freemasons and Widows of Freemasons, with the Annuity Fund, provides for 208 persons, besides twelve widows on half allowance. The Royal Masonic Institution for Boys gives all the advantages of a good boarding-school to 153 scholars on the foundation, besides 23 admitted by purchase, or by presentation. The Royal Masonic Institution for Girls bestows corresponding advantages on 158 female scholars. These are substantial benefits to the families of many Brethren of the Order not blessed with prosperity in the world, and Freemasonry has done itself credit by erecting and maintaining such institutions. It is to be hoped that their permanent endowments, beyond the mere dependence on yearly subscriptions and donations, will now be forwarded by the large accession of fashionable popularity which may result from the advent of the Prince of Wales to the post of Grand Master.

### ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

#### RESEMBLANCES OF THE PTERODACTYLE TO LIVING ANIMALS.

Professor H. G. Seeley, in his third lecture, on Thursday week, considered the meaning of the resemblances of pterodactyle bones to the skeletons of living animals. He observed that the portions of a skeleton that give attachment to the muscles which are most actively used are the parts which grow longest and largest. Every osseous structure, therefore, originates in a function; and its shape depends on the nature of the function, which is due to the energy of existence and its conditions. When the activity of the animal is of the same type throughout all members of the order or class, then a common plan of structures is impressed upon the group and transmitted from genus to genus. Hence arise the harmony of all the parts of a skeleton, and the dependence of the plan of one part upon another part. One common plan, however, may become overlaid with others; and then, the initial energy which results in ossification having its direction changed, the tissues gradually have their shape moulded in relation to the altered nutrition. These divergences mostly originate in the chief organs of progression, because the muscular energy of the body is chiefly manifested in those parts. Thus, in jerboas the metatarsal bones become united together, as in birds; but the character is not avian in a jerboa, because it is not in harmony with the plan of the rest of the limb; nevertheless, it serves to show how the blended metatarsus of the bird may have originated, and the energy of ossification extending from the limb will successively affect the vertebral column and the skull. In the pterodactyle three plans may be traced in this way in the skeleton. The close correspondence between the pelvis of the struthious bird apteryx and the Pterodactyl rhamphorynchus longimanus was evident; but in the Pterodactyle dimorphodon there are separate prepubic bones attached to the pubis, which are absent from birds, though a prepubic process exists in the apteryx. This prepubic bone, which resembles the marsupial bone of a mammal, the Professor regarded as the epipleural ossification detached from the last rib; and, though these ossifications were not found on the ribs of the pterodactyles, the cartilage existed in many reptiles and birds. The character was a divergence from the bird plan. A slight resemblance to mammals marks the upper bone of the leg at its upper end, and a remarkable difference from birds exists in the bones of the metatarsus being separate; though, if the bones are separate from each other in the fossil bird archaeopteryx, the character may be avian; and if the blending of the metatarsal bones was originally functional the separation would only show that the metatarsals were applied more or less to the ground. The predominant resemblances of the limb to a bird's limb—as shown in the tibio-tarsus, fibula, and pelvis—amounted to a coincidence of plan, such as must have originated in a community of function for both types. Similarly there was a resemblance in the bones of the pectoral arch, and in the forelimb in the two types; the difference being that the pterodactyle's coracoid has no processes to which a merrythought was attached, and that the bones of the forelimb were so modified that the hand could be applied to the ground: the structural differences being that the distal carpal bone in pterodactyles is separate from the metacarpus; that there are usually four metacarpal bones corresponding to the four cartilages of embryonic birds; while in adult birds there are only three bones; that the wing-finger consists of four phalanges instead of two or three, as in birds; that the metacarpal bones are free as in the archaeopteryx, though they are ankylosed in some pterodactyles, as they are in birds. The elongation of the wing finger bones was shown to coincide in length with the elongation of a bird's wing by means of the feathers; and thus, with a fundamental resemblance to a bird, there was evidence of superimposed functional modifications. In the vertical column the divergence from the type of living birds was greatest; for we reach a common plan of vertebral articulation, antecedent to that of the bird, though the bi-concave vertebrae of Ichthyornis show that the avian class may include members with other forms of articulation. In the skull, the palate and brain-case were avian, and the only differences are in the relations of the malar, and quadrato-jugal bones; and in the pterodactyle having teeth like those of the fossil bird, ichthyornis. Taking the skeleton as a whole, it, in the main, coincided with that of a bird, and seemed to indicate that they were identical for a certain time, but that a different covering to the skin, and other modes of progression, gave to the pterodactyle a common plan, which was superimposed upon that of a bird. The lecture then discussed the question whether such a skeleton could pertain to an animal having reptilian vital organs, and affirmed that although reptiles, like fishes, might have warm blood, neither the tunny nor the climbing perch suggest that one class of animals can acquire the vital organs of another class, and concluded that the pterodactyle skeleton is in harmony with the pneumaticity of its bones, and with its avian brain.

### THE PRE-MIOCENE ALPS.

Professor A. C. Ramsay, LL.D., F.R.S., Director-General of the Geological Survey of the United Kingdom, began his discourse at the evening meeting on Friday, April 23, by remarking that in his discourse last year he expressed his opinion that in pre-miocene times the Alps were as high as they are now, notwithstanding that since miocene times they have been upheaved 5500 ft. Sir Charles Lyell having expressed his surprise at this statement, and his wish for an explanation of the grounds upon which it was based, led to the preparation of the present discourse. In his preliminary remarks the Professor alluded to the origin of mountain chains through the contraction of the earth's crust, which inclosed a highly-heated fluid mass within; some parts of this crust sinking, other parts being crumpled, and others relatively raised. Thus, at a certain period in geological history, preceding the formation of the miocene rocks, which belong to the tertiary or cainozoic strata, a disturbance of the earth's crust north and south of the Alps took place, due to general shrinkage of the mass, so that the Alpine strata were thrown into highly-contorted forms, resulting in a great pre-miocene mountain range, the oscillating base of which was just about sea-level. That these pre-miocene Alps did really exist Professor Ramsay proceeded to demonstrate by a series of calculations showing the immense amount of miocene deposits in lakes and in the sea, the proceeds of the waste and degradation of these mountains by various physical causes, similar to those now acting on the earth's surface, and occupying an immense period of time. The fossils of the miocene strata afford evidence of the existence of a fauna and flora resembling those of tropical and sub-tropical countries at the present day. In support of his argument, the Professor calculated the cubic contents of several areas of miocene strata. Thus, taking the country between Geneva and Constance (about 8000 square miles), he estimated the miocene deposits, at 4000 ft. thickness, to be 33,037,760,560,000 cubic yards, equal to an oblong rectangular mass, 109 miles long, 18 miles broad, and 15,840 ft. high; a mass of matter equal to that which would occupy an area four times the length of Mont Blanc between Martigny on the north-east, the sources of Bonnant on the south-west, the valley of Chamouni on the north-west, and the Val de Ferret and the Allée Blanche on the south-east. This was followed by similar calculations of the cubic contents of other areas in the Alpine regions; and it was stated that the original bulk of the miocene strata, derived from the waste of the pre-miocene Alps, was far more than equal to that of the top planed off, and perhaps to that and the four thousand feet below. The miocene détritus, the Professor said, was worn away before the last disturbance of the Alps, which heaved up the miocene strata; and therefore, if the Alps had suffered no waste since then, they may have been as high before miocene times as they are now; but they have suffered further waste, by atmospheric denudations, during the crag epochs, and, later, during the glacial epoch. He concluded by expressing his opinion that the history of the other great mountain ranges resembles that of the Alps.

Mr. George Busk, F.R.S., the treasurer and vice-president, was in the chair.

### THE DECLINE AND FALL OF ASSYRIA.

Mr. George Smith, of the Department of Oriental Antiquities, British Museum, in his third and concluding lecture, on Saturday last, resumed the history of Assyria by giving an account of the prosperous reign of Esarhaddon, who, after punishing the assassins of his father, Sennacherib, not only thoroughly subdued the revolting rulers of Palestine, but was highly successful in an expedition into the interior of Arabia. After a brief summary of the conflicts which took place during the long-continued hostility between Egypt and Assyria, Mr. Smith gave a narrative of the war between Tirhakah, King of Ethiopia, the brother-in-law of Sabako, King of Egypt, and the Assyrian monarchs, Sennacherib, Esarhaddon, and Assur-banipal, which began by Tirhakah's interference with the affairs of Palestine during the reign of Hezekiah. In 672 B.C. Esarhaddon totally defeated Tirhakah at Ashkelon, invaded Egypt, captured Memphis, and drove his enemy up the Nile to Thebes; divided the country into twenty governments, and placed Necho at their head. These arrangements, soon broken up by Tirhakah, were restored by Esarhaddon's son and associate in the government, Assur-banipal, the Sardanapalus of the Greeks. After many successful campaigns, however, he eventually lost Egypt, which became independent under Psammetichus, the son of Necho. The lecturer next gave an interesting summary of the rise and progress of the Medes, hardy, warlike tribes, who, proceeding from the East, at last overthrew the Assyrian empire. Their intestine divisions for a long time checked their power, and thus they were long easily kept down by the Assyrian Sovereigns, till Dejoces united various tribes under his sway and became the founder of the Median empire in the reign of Esarhaddon. About the same time the powerful monarchy of Elam became prominent under Urtaki. Although the respective sons and successors of these rulers, Phraortes and Te-umman, lost their lives while invading Assyria, then ruled by the voluptuous and effeminate Assur-banipal, this temporary success only arrested for a time the fall of the empire, doomed to ruin by internal corruption and by external enemies, among whom were two races coming from the region north of the Caucasus, the Cimmerians and the Scythians. After referring to tablets relating to the final invasion of Assyria by various tribes, headed by Cyaxeres, King of Media, and his ally, Nabopolassar, King of Babylon (father of Nebuchadnezzar), who owed his crown to the King of Assyria, Mr. Smith described their capture of Nineveh, in which they were aided by an extraordinary rise of the Tigris. Assur-banipal then set fire to his palace and perished in the flames, his empire ending with his life. In conclusion, Mr. Smith expressed his hope that future discoveries would clear up some matters still doubtful in Assyrian history.

### THE PRODUCTION OF VALLEYS BY EROSION.

Professor P. M. Duncan, F.R.S., began his fourth and concluding lecture on Physical Geography, on Tuesday last, by noticing the liability of permeable strata, such as chalk, to be eroded by running water; and, after explaining the importance of this fact in the former history of river valleys, he pointed out the dependence of permanent springs upon the mineralogical structure of strata—thus, limestone delivers water quickly, but is not lasting; in chalk the delivery is slow, but large and permanent; while in sand it is large and quick. The eroding and denuding effects of water were placed under two categories—horizontal and vertical motion—and their results were described. The method of fluviate erosion by friction, if the water were aided by stone, was explained, as well as its relation to the lowering of the watersheds, and of the whole valley. The contemporaneous erosion or denudation of all the valleys of vast districts by similar causes gives the present aspect to Continental tracts; the rate of denudation differing, because it is rapid in some valleys, and retarded in others by the deposition of gravel and the inundation mud, termed loess, on the flood-plain. The methods by which these matters are removed by the oscillation of rivers was explained; and a vertical line, drawn between the top of the oldest gravel and the river bed, was assumed to represent

time, the amount of which could also be appreciated by the change in the fauna during this excavation. After briefly describing delta formation, the Professor alluded to the vertical effects of running water in the production of caves which often imitate valleys. Having stated that the outlines of the mountains and valleys had been determined before the production of perpetual snow, and the glaciers on them, he alluded to the snow-line, and to the structure of the névé, and its influence upon glaciers. In relation to the formation and movements of glaciers, he discussed the rival theories, and the questions relating to the shearing of ice, its tenacity, its dilatation under heat, the influence of pressure upon it, and its bending and regelating properties—simple gravitation being deemed insufficient. Finally, he considered the amount of moraine matter, with regard to the denuding effects of frost above, and friction at the sides and below the glacier. Ice alone has little erosive power; the stones included in it being the grinding agents. The vast duration of the present glaciers, and the slight amount of their erosion, were noticed, in relation to their form, and the formation of lake basins in some localities. In concluding, the Professor, speaking of the relation of the present aspect of nature to the past, so far as causation is concerned, said that it is necessary to admit greater intensity of action in former times and greater rapidity of changes; the repetition of the great cycles of change, in close resemblance, is a proof of law.

Professor J. H. Gladstone will on Tuesday next (May 4) begin a course of five lectures on Chemical Force; on Friday evening Professor Cornu will give a discourse (in French) on the Velocity of Light; on Saturday the Rev. Mark Pattison, Rector of Lincoln College, Oxford, will give "A Chapter of University History."

At the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society on Monday night a paper on Travels in Great Tibet, and Trade Routes between Tibet and Bengal, by Mr. C. R. Markham, C.B., was read. In the discussion which followed, Colonel Montgomery, Sir G. Campbell, M.P., Sir Cecil Beadon, Sir Rutherford Alcock, Mr. Johnson, and others took part. Sir Henry Rawlinson announced at the conclusion of the discussion that the society had awarded gold medals to Lieutenant Payer and Lieutenant Weyprecht, of the Austrian navy, for their services to Arctic exploration. The prizes offered by the society to public schools were also announced. Mr. H. A. Miers (Eton) takes the gold medal for physical geography; Mr. Edward Garrod (Marlborough College), the bronze medal. In political geography Mr. Sidney H. B. Saunders (Dulwich College) takes the gold medal, and Mr. W. C. Graham (Eton) the bronze medal. The next meeting, the President said, would be an interesting one, as Sir Leopold M'Clintock would read a paper on the Arctic expedition.

Mr. A. E. Miller, Q.C., read, on Monday, before the Law Amendment Society, a paper on Appeals, as affected by the Supreme Court of Judicature Act Amendment Bill. He repeated the sketch given by him at Glasgow of the constitution of a court of final resort. Having compared the two courts proposed by Lord Selborne and Lord Cairns, he urged that the proposal now before the House be amended by increasing the number of effective Judges to seven.

Mr. Scott Russell read a paper on Naval Great Guns and Gunnery at the Royal United Service Institution on Monday. He reviewed the present and alluded to the future position of this subject, and his remarks were supplemented by several distinguished naval officers.

At the weekly meeting of the Royal Society, yesterday week, Mr. William Crookes read a paper on some discoveries he had made in the action of light, and illustrated them by experiments. Mr. J. Norman Lockyer afterwards commented on the recent observations of the solar eclipse.

The second of the series of the Davis lectures at the Zoological Gardens was delivered on Thursday week, on which occasion the lecturer was Mr. J. W. Clark, of Cambridge. Mr. Clark's lecture, limited as it was to one hour, was a good specimen of what a popular lecture of the kind should be. His subject was Sea-Lions, and, as the next lecture would be Seals and the Walrus, he first described the distinctions between the groups. He then gave an account of the structure of sea-lions, their habitats throughout the world, their mode of life, the way in which they are hunted, and the manner of preparing their skins for commercial purposes. All this was given in so clear and simple a way, so free from scientific technicalities, that any visitors quite unacquainted with zoology or anatomy could follow it.

Captain E. Padmore Clarke exhibited at the United Service Institution, yesterday week, an ingenious model apparatus for illustrating drill. The principle, as applied to infantry, consists of mounting by companies model figures, officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, each in the proper position, in line on little cogged discs, working on a central spindle, and interlocking so that all the figures of a company may be made to face simultaneously in any desired direction. Retiring movements can thus be perfectly shown, and all the movements of battalion or brigade drill accurately carried out by the student, arrangements being made for shifting the position of guides and bringing out markers for deployments and changes of front. Two companies in each battalion of models are divisible into sections, so that square, two or four deep, can be formed in the orthodox manner, by wheeling sections outwards. There was a considerable number of officers present, and a general concurrence of opinion that Captain Clarke's apparatus is by far the best that has ever been suggested for illustrating drill.

A committee has been formed to present a testimonial to Señor Manuel Garcia, the inventor of the laryngoscope.

Mr. Alfred Perceval Graves, eldest surviving son of the Bishop of Limerick, has been appointed an inspector of schools in the Manchester district by the Duke of Richmond.

The Leeds Town Council yesterday week resolved to present an address to the Duke of Edinburgh on the occasion of his visit to Leeds, to open the Yorkshire Exhibition, on the 13th inst.

Already extensive preparations are being made for the Royal Agricultural Society's Show at Taunton, which will take place in the second week of July. A resolution was passed at the Warwickshire Chamber of Agriculture approving of the Agricultural Holdings Bill, as amended by the Committee of the House of Lords.

The Irish Church Synod, on Thursday week, passed the third reading of the bill for the omission of the damnatory clauses of the Athanasian Creed by a two-thirds majority of both orders. The numbers were as follows:—Clergy, ayes, 125; noes, 61. Laity, ayes, 196; noes, 25. The Bishop of Derry called for a vote of the House of Bishops, which was taken the next day. The Bishops who voted for the bill were:—Meath, Killaloe, Cork, Tuam, Limerick, Kilmore, and Ossory. Against the bill were the Primate Bresford, the Archbishop of Dublin, and the Bishops of Down and Derry.



